CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28749—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 23, 1892.

"INVALID'S PORT."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SHIPPING.
ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL,
F. I. C., F. C. S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G.W.F. Browne.	27th May.
B.L.	RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th "
B.L.	SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	24th "
B.L.	THAMES	4073	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th "
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	22nd "
B.L.	ROHILLA	3387	700	J. E. Jephson	29th "
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.L.	GANGES	4207	800	T. J. Alderton	12th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	19th "
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4165	800	W.D.G. Worcester.	26th "
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	4972	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th "
					Saturday.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	4972	1200	E. Stewart	24th Sept.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, & NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

June 2nd	June 30th	July 28th.
" 16th	July 14th	August 11th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 21st, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA.
calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
2nd June. 28th June. 26th July.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 18, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	600	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	5,800	550	22nd June.
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	22nd July.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

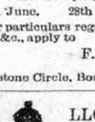
	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 490

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	8th June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
O von HOFFER, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 22, 1892.



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th June, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 25th May, at noon calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, weather permitting.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 28th May, at 11 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 29th May, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on the 26th May, at 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st May, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at:—
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.
KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"MacIVER" LINE.

THE following Steamers WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Capt.	About.	
† IONIA	5503	E. Hovle	26th May	for Plymouth.
† RUTHENIA	5409	E. Bollings	2nd June "	Liverpool.
* ETOLIA	3103	R. Jones	10th June "	Liverpool or Plymouth.
* LYCIA	3133	B. Fletcher, R. N. R.	4th July "	Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, is fitted with Electric Light, and has all Cabins amidships.
† These magnificent Steamers have both Smoking Room and a Ladies' Saloon, and are expected to make the Voyage in 21 days.
For further particulars apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
BRITANNIA	3069	Jas. Brown	4th June.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3505	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, May 20, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INFEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,
WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.
This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.
SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.
S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Beehoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months; Re. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
FISH-EATING AND DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS.

TREACHER & Co. have now an Extensive and New assortment of the above in handsome Walnut or Morocco Cases.
COMPLETE CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous sale.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.
Per Dozen, Rs. 25.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY IN THE MARKET.
Chemists, Wine, and General Merchants. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. { BOMBAY & POONA.

IN consequence of an acknowledged paucity of high class TRICHINOPOLY and DINDIGUL TOBACCO this season, I have ventured a new departure in Cigars, and respectfully ask attention to the special select parcel of

DUTCH CIGARS

I have just imported to meet the anticipated demand for a MILD, WELL FLAVORED Cigar, of EASY DRAUGHT and FINISHED APPEARANCE at a REASONABLE PRICE. To effect a ready introduction I am quoting these at from
Rs. 3 AND UPWARD PER 100.
The special attention of MESS PRESIDENTS and HONORARY SECRETARIES of Clubs is respectfully requested to these Cigars, which have all the character of a Genuine Havannah at a minimum of cost.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE WATERPROOF- SUITED FOR ALL WANTS.
ALL SEAMS SEWN AND TAPED. -CLOTHING,
SPECIAL NOTE !!! ALL NEW GOODS. !!! SPECIAL NOTE
H. & CO.'S PERFECT VENTILATED CAPE COAT,
INVERNESS CAPES.
THE NEW H. G. REGULATION. } MILITARY CLOAK.
HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a perfect fitting Shirt.
MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

THE NEW OATMEAL CLOTH
Makes Grand Tennis Shirts, or for General Wear.
6 for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached.
Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool; Delightfully cool; in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy Wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Unshrinkable Flannel.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.
Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Re. 1-8.
PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { Near Jooma Musjid, BOMBAY.

NOW READY—6th Edition.
ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by Local Absorption, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines, POST FREE.
R. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE metal used in every article is the hard white metal known to the Trade under various names, and which is infinitely superior in every way to the cheaper and more easily worked mixtures in which lead and bismuth are largely used, under the name of Britannia metal, a mis-application of the word, by-the-bye, to British Ears, as German Silver must be to those of the Fatherland.
Our Stock of Electro-plate is manufactured of hard white metal, which emits a clear ringing sound when tapped, whereas the so-called Britannia metal sounds dead and flat like lead. The former is not only more serviceable and durable *per se*, but it both takes and holds the plating far better.

	Rs.
Tea and Coffee Services	Rs. 45 to 220
Mocha Sets	75
Samovar Sets	150
Punch Bowls	Rs. 200 to 270
Liquor Frames	Rs. 25 to 50
Fruit Knife Stands	Rs. 15 to 30
Cruet Frames	Rs. 15 to 90
Coloured Stoneware, Bowls, Jars, Barrels for Sugar, Marmalade, Biscuits, &c.	Rs. 12 to 22
Coffee Makers, with spirit lamp heaters	15
Wine Coolers	55
Egg Frames	Rs. 20 to 120
Ice Buckets	9
Ice Tongs	4
Ice Bowls	18
Butter Dishes	Rs. 9 to 30
Claret Jugs	Rs. 30 to 60
Wine Services	Rs. 50 to 150
Hand and Table Mirrors	Rs. 9 to 200
Trays, Salvers, and Waiters	Rs. 14 to 110
Cigar Lighters	9
Fruit Stands	Rs. 15 to 500
Flower Stands	Rs. 15 to 65
Sugar Boxes	27
Ice Cream Plates	Each 5
Ash Trays	Rs. 2-8 to 6
Napkin Rings	Rs. 2 to 8
Sardine Boxes on Wheels	Rs. 20 to 30
Toast Racks	Rs. 10 to 20
Inkstands	Rs. 9 to 70
Paper Weights	Rs. 9 to 30

	Rs.
Prize Cups	Rs. 8 to 100
Candle Sticks with glass bell shades, per pair	Rs. 12 to 48
Table Lamps, splendidly decorated	Rs. 45 to 110
Table Call Bells	Rs. 6 to 10
Salt Cellers Glass Liners	Rs. 4 to 8
Nut Crackers	4
Collapsing Tumblers in case	5
Christening Mugs	Rs. 9 to 25
Smokers' Sets	Rs. 20 to 60
Tankards	Rs. 18 to 75
Tilting Tea kettles, with Spirit Lamp Heaters	40
Salad Bowls	Rs. 35 and 45
Ice Water Jugs, Plain or Handsomely Chased,	Rs. 45 to 95
Night Lamp Screens	Rs. 12 to 25
Toilet Services	300
Call Gongs	Rs. 15 to 13
Egg Boilers with Spirit Lamp heaters	30
Cake or Bread Trays	Rs. 25 to 65
Asparagus Service	13
Cheese Covers	20
Soup Tureens	Rs. 45 to 70
Caviare Stands	16
Vegetable Dishes	Rs. 55 to 120
Venison Dish	90
Fish do.	90
Knife Rests	Rs. 2 to 4
Spirit Flasks	Rs. 8 to 20
Spoons and Forks, per doz.	Rs. 14 to 40
Complete Table Sets of Spoons and Forks in Box	200

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCHMAKERS, CLOCKMAKERS, JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c., &c.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Blue Cashmere Regulation Capes, length	50 inches	36 0	40 0
Do. do.	length 52 inches	37 0	41 8
Do. do.	do. 54 do.	39 0	43 0
Do. do.	do. 56 do.	41 0	46 0
Black Waterproof Coat,	50 inches	10 8	12 0
Do. do.	52 do.	11 0	12 8
Do. do.	54 do.	12 0	13 8
Do. do.	56 do.	13 0	14 8
Black Waterproof Capes,	48 inches	15 8	17 8
Do. do.	50 do.	16 8	18 8
Do. do.	52 do.	17 8	19 8
Do. do.	54 do.	18 8	20 8

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRYING BOTTLES
FOR KEEPING CHEROOTS AND OTHER ARTICLES
That are affected by the Damp of the Monsoon.

Size	1	2	3	4	10 Litres
Cash	2-8	3-4	4-8	5-4	9-8 each.
Credit	2-12	3-10	5-0	5-12	10-8 "

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RAIN GAUGES.
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, complete with Copper Funnel, Receiver, Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, and instructions for use. Especially adapted for collection of heavy downfalls of rain. Rs. 10-8.
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC MIXTURE.
A SAFE and sure remedy in Gout, Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout. It is composed of thoroughly tried remedies, recommended by Dr. Garrod, and has been highly spoken of by sufferers who have tried it.
Price Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.
TONIC LIVER GRANULES, per Bottle, Re 1.
Recommended to be taken with the Gout Mixture, the beneficial action of which they greatly assist.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DEWAN'S SAUCE.
A DELICIOUS APPETIZER,
PREPARED under State supervision from the choicest fresh Indian Condiments. A delicious seasoning for Meats of all kinds, Soups, Curries, &c.
Price per Bottle, 12 Annas.
SOLE AGENTS,
KEMP & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

LIVER AND SPLEEN MIXTURE.
PREPARED from the original Formula of a well-known Bombay Physician. It has been used by old Indians for the last thirty years, and always with excellent results. It gives to that troublesome body—THE LIVER—just the "stirring up" it requires without disturbing the general system. To sufferers from "SPLEEN," it can be recommended as about the only remedy that can be taken with the certainty of relief.
Price per Bottle Re. 1-8.
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

HINKS' LAMP DEPOT.
A DEPOT for these WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH LAMPS
Has been opened in HORNBY ROW.
LAMPS of all description almost at COST PRICE.
Apply to—
S. R. MISTRY,
Agent for Messrs. Hinks and Son.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage Annas.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEDOX.
A NATURAL ABSORBENT DRESSING.
Ready for use as supplied, or impregnated with ANTISEPTIC SOLUTION.
The Dressing is prepared from a Pure Vegetable FIBRE, and besides being a very Rapid Absorbent will take up FIFTEEN TIMES its WEIGHT OF LIQUID.

PRICES:—

	Rs. a.
Plain Absorbent.....Per Tin	1 8
Antiseptic "	2 0

SEDOX.
SANITARY DIAPERS.
Absorbent and Antiseptic.
The most comfortable Sanitary Towels ever made.
Price per doz. Packet, Rs. 2-3.
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
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Bombay, 19th May, 1892.

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NOTICE.

TWELVE CURRENCY NOTES made over to the POLICE on the 20th instant. Any person claiming them to apply at the Head Police Office, Byculla, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., on days other than Sundays and Holidays.

H. G. GELL,
Deputy Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 21st May, 1892.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Armenian Lane, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, 1892, at 4 P.M. for transacting the following business :—
1ST.—To receive the Director's Report and Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 31st March 1892.
2ND.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3RD.—To appoint an Auditor of the Company for the year ending 31st March 1893 and to fix his remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th May to 6th June, 1892, (both days inclusive.)

By Order of the Board,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA & Co.,
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Bombay, 21st May, 1892.

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NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, being a Public Holiday, under "The Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
BURMA-GULF OF MARTABAN-RANGOON RIVER

ALL the CHANNEL BUOYS in the Rangoon River will in future be PAINTED according to the system agreed upon by the Buoyage Conference, i.e., RED on the STARBOARD HAND coming in, and BLACK on the PORT HAND coming in, and the Fairway Buoy will be painted White and Black in horizontal bands.
By direction of the Rangoon Port Commissioners.

H. HEWETT,
Offg. Deputy Conservator of the Port.
Deputy Conservator's Office, Rangoon, 21st April, 1892.

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co.

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THE Undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENT for the NEW ZEALAND FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE Co. is prepared to accept Fire and Marine Risks at Current Rates.

ALEX. M. TOD.
Bombay, 19th May, 1892.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to June 13th, 1892, for the SUPPLY of the following Stores required during the year commencing 1st July, 1892 :—
I. Miscellaneous Stores of Country produce.
II. Oils, Tallow and Cotton Waste.
III. Clothing.
IV. Stationery.
Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of tenderer's schedule which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, in the case of I, II and III, and from the Auditor, Dharwar, for Stationery on payment of 8 annas per copy.
The Company's specification and conditions under which the contracts will be let are attached to each form of tenderer's schedule. Any further information required regarding Miscellaneous Stores, oils and clothing can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, and for Stationery from the Auditor, Dharwar.
Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Ry. Co. at Dharwar in sealed covers superscribed.
Tender for country stores.
Tender for oils, tallow and cotton waste.
Tender for clothing or—
Tender for Stationery as the case may be. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. CAMPBELL,
Agent.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 12 May, 1892.

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(The best Patent yet discovered, approved, and certified as an invaluable specific for the following Diseases by the well-known Physicians of the World.)

PERSONS suffering from the following Diseases, arising from the impurities of the Blood, should be wholly cured if they use 3 or 4 Phials of the above, for two months, while it is guaranteed to cure magically, radically and permanently without any relapse whatever. 3 phials for an acute and 4 phials for all sorts of chronic cases of whatever year's standing will be sufficient.
The names of diseases it cures at once—
Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Acidity, Costiveness, Headache, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, Diarrhœa, Complete Loss of Manhood, Nervous Debility, Prostration caused by extreme overstrain and labour, all sorts of Mercurial Erruptions Billious Disorders, Obstructions or Irregularity of the system and any other diseases owing from the Bad Blood.
Price Rs. 4 for 15 days' use, 2 phials Rs. 8 and 3 phials Rs. 12, and the postage charges As. 12, Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-4 respectively. Dozen Rs 40 to all Agents and Medicine dealers throughout the World.
☞ Patients not finding complete cure by 3 or 4 phials of Rose according to the directions, shall get the above *free* as long as they are not wholly cured. But they have to pay the postage of the Medicine only when it well be sent.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

FILLETS FOR SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—
A few cases of fillets, natural India rubber and cotton and woollen cloth foundation and of different sizes, in lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—
A small consignment of superior Australian wines consisting of Hock, burgundy and claret in quarts and pints, Rodgers pocket, butcher and table knives, scissors and razors, confectionery, &c.
1 roll leather belting, 9 inches.
1 mahogany square pianoforte.
5 cases silvered plate glass.
31 coils of rope.
59 drums and 165 kegs paint.
25 cases stout in pints.
31 boxes bitter.
67 cases oilmenstore, consisting of tomata sauce, mushroom, cocoa and milk, tapiaco, pearl sago arrowroot, mustard, ground black and white pepper, golden syrup, green capers kippered herrings, cocoatina, half and one lb. tins Epp's Cocoa, American salmon Anglo-Swiss condensed milk, cornflour, &c.
By order of Hajee Mahomed Hoosein and Co., and on account and at the risk of Aga Abdool Karim Fala Murzee of Madras—
3 cases Bohemian, German, and Stamboul glassware, Chinaware, palated tea trays, tea urns, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong second-hand office-shigram.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 second hand serviceable open carriage.
1 light dog-cart.
1 English-built single seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable landau.
And any other carriage and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NUVAPOORA IN SURAT.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at Surat, by order of the Trustees of the estate of Mohomedbhoy Amiruddin, lately trading under the name of Chandabhoy Alibhoy, and with the consent of Messrs. Nurbhesunker Gocculdass and Co., the equitable mortgagees, the following property, viz :—
All that piece of ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Moochhala Pol in Nuvapoora Zilla in the city of Surat, sub-district of Surat and District of Surat, containing by admeasurement 163 square yards or thereabouts, bearing tika No. 14 and survey register No. 256 and bounded on the east by the house belonging to the heirs of Moolla Esoofally Abdool Cadur, on the west by the house of Abdoolally Surrufally, on the north by the road leading from Bhatpith to Zapabazar, and on the south by the Public Road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Bombay in suit No. 131 of 1892, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m., at Bhoosaree Moholla, in the shop lately occupied by Hassunally Lalmeyan, and also at a godown in Kholha Bazaar, the whole stock of hardware consisting of nails, screws, chisels, files, chains, tacks, galvanized buckets, tin plates, window glasses, &c., &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN FIRST KOLIWADA LANE, OR ESPLANADE CROSS LANE, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees Tookaram Wittoba Pindaray and Sukharam Wittoba Pindaray, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Baijabai, widow of Dhurmajee Witoojee Khulay, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture, of mortgage, dated the 8th day of August, 1891, the following property, viz :—
All that piece or parcel of pension tax, land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, within the Registration district of Bombay on the west side of First Koliwada Lane or Esplanade Cross Lane, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 235, new No. 1751, old Survey No. 794, new Survey No. 2416, admeasuring 177 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipal Rates and Taxes under B ward, No. 1883, Street No. 19, 25 and 6, and bounded on the east by the said 1st Koliwada Lane or Esplanade Cross Lane, on the west by the house of Mahadoo Pandoo, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the house of Soolaram Gannoo Khatick, and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, May 23, 1892.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE of the valuable Tannery or Leather Factory, with building, together with a large number of Tubs and Policing Boards and other articles at Dharavi.
Mr. BOMANJI DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises, by order of Messrs. Thomas Henry Moore and Co. and on account and risk of Canjee Alloo.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the tannery or leather factory, with building and several articles thereon at Dharavi, containing by admeasurement 2,882 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collectors of Land Revenue under No. 14, Collector's new Nos. 16413, and new Survey No. 2-37, bounded on the east and on the south by the ground of Poona Hasnun Abdul Cadur, on the west by the Mahim Bay, on the north by the Government ground.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Solicitors for the vendors, or to the undersigned Auctioneer, next door to National Bank Building.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, May 23, 1892. Auctioneer.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE.

Under instructions from the Administrators and administratrix of the late Mr Hormusjee Cursetjee Bubash, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Elphinstone Road, Parel, next door to Government House, the whole of the household furniture, consisting of glasswere, crockeryware, tables, chairs, cupboards, iron safes, bedsteads, almyras, chest of drawers, carpets, large pier glasses in gilt frame, large English clocks by McCabe, Savory and Sons, and other makers, handsome, 3, 5 and 6 lights, hanging argand lamps, globe lamps, and many other sundry articles.
The property is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, behind the Police Chowky, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, fancy table ornaments, Brussels carpets, a first rate rosewood cottage piano by Soundy and Co., table and hanging lamps, &c. the property of G. HAGENBACH, Esqr
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 279, Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture made to order by "Wimbridge," best plated ware, glass and crockery ware, a first rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Rose and Co., first-rate pictures and oil paintings, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich Persian carpets, American hanging and wall kerosine lamps, iron bedsteads, a handsome, strong Calcutta-built victoria in very good order, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of JOHN A. KIRKBRIDE, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hunsraj Lane, Byculla, below Byculla Bridge, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome rosewood cottage piano, by S. Rose & Co., rich Persian carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, first-rate oleographs, and pictures, &c., the property of W. T. SMITH, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 4th June next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. R. Staff Quarters. Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, and handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate pictures and oleographs, table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., &c., the property of A. SAWYERS, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Landed Property situated at Tardeo, opposite the Oriental S. and W. Mills.
On SATURDAY, the 11th June next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable landed property :—
All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, together with 4 large chawls and bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the Tardeo Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing 12,400 square yards or thereabout, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new No. 13,343-44, and bounded on the westerly side thereof by Tardeo Road, on the southerly side by land belonging to Shah Vundravundass Jamnadass, on the northerly side by the Jeewraj Balloo Mill, and the land belonging to Dadabhoy Nowrojee, and on the easterly side by the said land of Vandravandas Jamnadass.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, May 23, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OILMANSTORES, INDIAN CONDIMENTS. TEA, PERFUMERY, &c.

Under instructions from N. C. MacLeod, Esq., Acting Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the estate and effects of Jooma Sukoor, an insolvent, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., at No. 19, Chukla (Jakaria Musjid), consisting of oilmanstores, Indian condiments, comfits, tea, corn flour, chemical food, toilet requisites, soaps, cupboards, boxes, casks, grinding mills, &c.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF DUNCAN ROAD.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Mr. Lukhmidas Moorarjee the assignee of mortgage and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Assignment, dated 7th January, 1888, and on account and risk of Purdesee Luxman Meghajee Abeer Gowli, the following property :—
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of Duncan Road, in the sub-district of Fort, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Luxmon Meghajee and his tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 31 and now under No. 43, containing by admeasurement three hundred and ninety-five and eigth-ninths square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2284, and standing in the name of the said Purdesi Luxmon Meghajee, both in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and of the Municipality and bounded as follows :—On the east by the Duncan Road, on the west by the property of Keshow Karson, on the north by the vacant ground belonging to Shaikh Boolun Butcher, and on the south by the house of Alladin Jeewajee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, May 23, 1892.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE PIECE-GOODS.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of Muncharam Purbhoodass the following goods—

E S & Co.	1521	3300-1—2	cases	white Drill. 27 " by 40-42 yds.
S L B	1464	3053-60	—15	cases white mulls, 39 by 18-19 yds.
do.	1464	3121-27		
do.	1490	3452-61	—20	cases white jaconets, 37-38 by 18-19
do.	1490	3492-71		yds.
do.	1491	3506-13	—15	" " " "
do.	1491	3514-20		
do.	1520	1331-33—3	"	white gauze 35 by 40 yds.
do.	1561	3389-93—5	"	white cambrics 38 by 18-18½ yds.
E S & Co. B		369-81—4	"	white jaconets 36-37 by 32 yds.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.
30 bales grey shirtings, 8, 9 and 11 lbs.
1 " water twist, No. 30.
1 " mule " No. 40.
6 cases printed sarry cloth.
2 " Turkey red sarry.
1 " white mulls.
10 " white dhooties.
1 " white embroidered muslin.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain, and other sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p. m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, May 23, 1892.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus :

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED ! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT !

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

HARRY CLARK & CO.,

HIGH CLASS CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS.
PROFESSIONAL BREECHES MAKERS.

SPECIALITE,
FOR SUMMER WEAR,

Cotton Tweeds, made in exact imitation of the best Woollen Goods.
WARRANTED SHRUNK AND FAST COLOUR.

PER SUIT (Coat, Vest, and Trousers)..... Rs. 9
SIX SUITS (Coat, Vest, and Trousers) ..... Rs. 48

A LARGE RANGE OF PATTERNS TO SELECT FROM.

CAWNPORE TWILL SHIRTING.
DELIGHTFULLY COOL FOR SUMMER WEAR.

Plain White Twill, Shakespeare Collar and Pocket .....6 for Rs. 12-8
White Ground, Coloured Stripes, Shakespeare Collar and Pocket6 for Rs. 13-8

AN ENGLISH CUTTER of High Class ability from CARR and SONS, CONDUIT ST., West.
Samples and Directions for Self-measurement forwarded on Application.

MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS :—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,

NOTICE :—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

AN English-built CANOE BAROUCHE, by Windover, the property of Sir RAYMOND WEST.
One DUNNETT GIG, by Windover, the property of Mr. GRAHAM LYNN.
One C. Spring CABRIOLETTE, by Slater, the property of Mr. G. W. COTGRAVE.
One Single-seated Brougham in good order, the property of Mr. G. A. KITTREDGE.
Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 6.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE ..... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.
S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price : Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4 ; Dozen, Rs. 15.
WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.
It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, &c., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial ; packing, As. 2 ; Dozen, Rs. 10.
SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'S.
Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price ; Re. 1-4 per phial ; packing, As. 2 ; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્તુલા શેખ્માદમની બુ૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL .....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June or the half year ending 31st December.
DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DRACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)
THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE :

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA,

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,023½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80.	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	$53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	183
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	110
Silver Share	—	—	—	—	70

MISCELLANEOUS.

					Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200	200	10	255	
Bank Bay Baths	500	50	150	7½	190	
Badham Pile	5,000	100	50	12	40	
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	100	12	107	
Bear Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,350	100	185	18	42	
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	all	Nil.	100no n	
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,000	70	1,100	
Do. New Issue	500	375	1,500	270	4,000	
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	63½	67½	975	
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	100	ex div 2	91	
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630	
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	500	Rs. 25	850	
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	100	4 pr.ct.	15	
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	500	5 pr.ct.	385	
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	200	Rs. 14	130	
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	70	..	70 nom	
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16	
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	100	10 pr.ct.	103	
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	175	25	320	
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	300	30	120	
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	250	12½	205	
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	40	750xd	
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd	
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	1,000	30	675	
Khatao Manekjee	1,000	1,000	250	Nil.	640	
Leopold	3,500	100	1,000	Rs. 20	500	
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	100	15 pr.ct.	180	
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	700	
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	50	1040	
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	100	2175	
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	1,000	Nil.	400	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom	
Mazagon	5,000	250	1,000	Rs 70	1460xd	
Morarji Gouldas	1,050	1,000	250	6	112½	
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	1,000	70	1,770	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105	
National	500	100	100	Nil.	98	
New Great Eastern	1,408	1,000	1,000	Nil.	18½	
Oriental	5,723	625	1,000	Rs. 20	690	
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	625	Rs. 124	435	
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1210	
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	643xd	
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1180	
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	5	1,450	
Sconderdas	750	1,000	500	Rs. 55	1220	
Southern India	1,000	500	1,000	35	480	
Southern Mahratta			500	Nil	100nom	
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,212	250	250	12½	285	
Star of India	1,300	250	250	12½	215	
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	225	
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	485	
Victoria Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	620	
Western India	350	1,000	1,000	25	390	
Wadia Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700wd	
Union Mills, Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	700	
	900	1,000	1,000	..	656	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	$1,250	Yearly 75	1,100 x
Albert (Kurrachee)	1100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Apollo	200	1,100	1,100		810
Bellary	750	2,100	2,200	90	205
BombayCotton	2167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40	122½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	1600	200	200	10	110
Colaba	600	200	all	16	217½
East India	300	1,000	1,880	..	30
English Press and Manfg	1400	250	1,000	45 dvd	1,425
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	130	175
French	300	500	all	Rs. 20	535
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	100	460xd
Hengoil Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	50	137
Khangaum	240	450	450	50	475
Mahmadpura Cottond. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	32½	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	63	85
Motusil Co	3,125	400	400	7½ pr. ct.	90
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 40	440
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 35	240
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 55	600
Prince of Wales	00	500	500	Rs. 12½	112½
Sabapathy(Bellary)	500	500	75	50	365
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	500
Sind	400	2,000	750	135	1,150
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	445
SuratCity Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	210
Volkart	—	1,000	100	..	230
				Rs. 100	915

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	450xd
Anglo-India	1,345	100	100	5	82
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	25	605
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	365
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	440 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	440
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1125
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1040
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	695
Colaba Cloth & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	635
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	420xd
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	1,698	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	440
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	860
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	635
Framjee Petit	1,750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	1650
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	715
Hinguughat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1000
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	490
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,010xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	750xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	30	675
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Manekjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1040
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2175
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1460xd
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	112½
Morarji Gouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,770
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	98
National	500	100	1,000	Nil.	18½
New Great Eastern	1,408	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	690
Oriental	5,723	625	625	Rs. 124	435
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1210
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	643xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1180
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,450
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	..	1220
Sconderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	480
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	285
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	225
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	485
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	620
Victoria Mills	350	1,000	1,000	25	390
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700wd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	..	656

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26
China Leaf	"	24-8 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	24-2 "
Do. do. new	"	24 "
Australia do.	"	24-4
Bombay do.	"	24-8
English Sovereigns	"	15-14
Do. Drazors	"	15-13-6
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-9
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-11
Carolus Dollars	"	224 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	222 "
Vo-Francs	"	308 "

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 and 8 p.m.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.—The race for the "Hughes" Cup was won on Saturday last, by Mr. G. W. Claridge.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Viceroy entered the dock on Saturday, and the s.s. Clan Forbes and Adowa left it on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Athalie entered the dock on Friday.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The String Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will play at the Yacht Club, at and after dinner, on Monday, the 23rd instant.

POOR BOYS' SEMINARY.—The secretary of the Poor Boys' Seminary gratefully acknowledges a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the school from H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao, Gaekwar of Baroda, through Dewan Bahadur Luxmon Juggonnath.

AN UNLUCKY DISCOVERY.—Before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Kalidass Moolchund, aged fifty years, was brought up, on Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, by Inspector Nolan, charged with the theft of a piece of cloth, valued at Re. 1. The prisoner, who had many previous convictions, stole the article from a cart, but alleged in defence, that he picked it up on the road. The Magistrate declared him guilty, and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for twenty months.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, Mandu Mookand, a reputed thief, was charged before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with stealing wearing apparels, valued at Rs. 24, from the house of Manu Chan. On Thursday last, the accused entered the complainant's house, and stole the wearing apparel. He was arrested by the police, on suspicion, while trying to dispose of the stolen property. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment.

AN ADDRESS TO A NEW SOLICITOR.—Yesterday afternoon, at the Bathia Mahajanwady, in Kalbadevi Road, the Pooshcurna Brahmin sect, assisted by others, got up a demonstration in honor of Mr. Raghowjee Jayakrishna Vias, B.A, LL.B., who successfully passed the recent solicitor's examination. The Pooshcurna Brahmins are the spiritual guides of the Bhattia community, and many of the latter and others assisted at the demonstration. An address of congratulation was presented to Mr. Raghowjee, who was heartily complimented by his personal friends on his having joined the profession of a solicitor of the High Court. The usual distribution of flowers terminated the proceedings.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club, by the Band of the 5th Bombay L. I., at 8 p.m.

March	On British Empire ..... J. T. Prince.
Overture	Dun Tenor Pour Tout Faire. Robillard.
Valse	La Fascination ..... D. Pecorini.
Mazurka	L'union Artistique ..... L. Bacnat.
Noel	Christmas Carol ..... Adam.
Polka	Libre Allure ..... Fahrbach.
Selection	La Fille de Madame Angot ..... Lecocq.
Quadrille	Souvenir D'Auber ..... S. V. Balfour.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Captain C. H. C. Heyman and the officers, the Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 p.m. :—

Overture	Im Italienischen Style ..... Schubert.
Song (National)	Empress and Queen ..... W. C. Levy.
Ballet Music	Alceste ..... Gluck.
Valse	Hochzeitsreizen ..... Gungl.
Selection	Un Ballo in Maschera ..... Verdi.
Gallop	Von Hous zu Hous ..... Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE GIRL.—An inquest was held on Saturday morning, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Erskine Road, touching the death of a Parsee girl, about 17 years of age, named Jerbai, wife of Nowroji Framji, a fitter in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops. The deceased was married to Nowrojee about six months ago. They lived on good terms, but the deceased's mother-in-law always found with her some fault, and scolded her. On the 13th instant the mother-in-law abused her for not having cooked well some food. The deceased, owing to such quarrels, became despondent, and the following day she took a strong dose of sulphate of copper. She at once became ill, and a Parsee doctor was sent for when the deceased admitted having taken sulphate of copper. She did not rally and died at 6 o'clock, on Saturday morning.

THE TERRIBLE DEATH OF A CHILD-WIFE.

ON Saturday afternoon, Dr. Blaney, the coroner, resumed the inquest, at the morgue, touching the death of a Mahomedan girl, about 14 years of age, named Fatima, wife of Abdul Hak, a weaver, living at Cammatipura. It will be remembered that, on Monday last, the girl was discovered to be on fire in her room, which was alleged to have been fastened from inside at the time. The doors were forced opened, water was thrown on her, and the flames extinguished. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital where she accused her husband of having set fire to her. She died shortly after she was admitted into the J. J. Hospital, but before she died her deposition was taken by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, before whom she stated that her husband had set fire to her. On the inquest being resumed, on Saturday, Bahadur Rabimtoola was called as a witness. He deposed that on the day in question he was sleeping in the open air in front of the chawl when he was aroused by hearing an alarm of fire. On getting up he saw flames in the room of the deceased. The doors and the windows of the room were closed inside. He forced open the door and gained admittance when he saw the deceased lying on the floor with her clothes in flames. There was no light in the room. Govind Byjnath, a policeman, who removed the deceased to the J.J. Hospital, in a victoria, deposed that when he returned to the deceased's house after leaving her in the hospital, he found a kerosine lamp lying on the floor where the deceased was lying. It was empty and there was a wick in it. There was also a half bottle full of kerosine oil. The sepoy saw no matches on the floor. The bottle had no cork in it and witness saw no kerosine oil spilt on the floor, which was wet with water. Dr. Blaney having summed up the evidence, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the death of Fatima was caused by burns, which she had received by the up setting of a lamp in her sleep, and which set fire to her clothes.

A STRANGE CASE OF SWINDLING.

A VERY curious case of swindling has just been brought to the notice of the police. It appears that the victim has fallen into the clutches of the same gang of swindlers who have already robbed many persons by showing them different kinds of temptations. The swindlers hired a bungalow, at Ripon Road, and furnished it very tastefully. One of the members, named Dewjee, went to Narsee Arjeeram, a native *Ghandi* or *Hakim*, living at Walkeshwar, a few days ago, and asked him to accompany him to see his *Shetani*, who had suddenly become ill. The hakim went and saw his patient, a young woman of prepossessing appearance, and prescribed some medicine, and got his usual fee of one rupee. On the 16th inst., Dewjee again brought the Hakim to the house and he again treated her and got one rupee. Dewjee then introduced him to one Dharsee, who represented himself to be the *Munim* of the woman, and said that he was about to leave her services. Dharsey enquired of Narsee what he earned in his profession, and Narsee, having mentioned a certain sum, he said to the Hakim that his *Shetani* was very desirous of engaging his services as he would, besides attending to his business, look after her health. He added that the *Shetani* was a very good-natured woman, and prevailed upon the Hakim to accept the service as it was more lucrative than the small earnings he got in his profession. Narsee was asked to deposit Rs. 500 as security, and Narsee thinking it a good thing, showed his willingness to deposit the sum as security. On Friday evening he went to the house with the money, when Dharsey and Dewjee set upon the Hakim and robbed him and then turned him out of the bungalow. Narsey cried out for assistance, when a Marwaree and the gardener came and threatened to murder him if he did not walk away silently from the compound. The poor Ghandy became frightened, and ran away quietly. Next morning he reported the matter to the police, who went to the bungalow only to find it looked from the outside, and the tenants flown. The police are making further enquiries into the matter.

PUKKA RUSMA.—There are many preparations sold for removing hair, but they are more or less injurious to the Skin. Pukka Rusma is free from such injurious effects, but is very effective. Re. 1—POPULAR REMEDIES, MADON SONS and Co., Fort.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, LIMITED.

IN LIQUIDATION.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday, at their registered office, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Mr. Frank Chalk presiding.

On Mr. Hemming, solicitor, entering the room, where the meeting was held, the chairman enquired if he was a shareholder.

Mr. Hemming said that he came to represent Mr. Green, who was a shareholder.

The chairman said that if every shareholder were to be represented by lawyers, it would not be possible for them to go through their business. He was, however, quite willing to allow Mr. Hemming to sit in another part of the room, where Mr. Green might, if he chose, consult him.

Mr. Kamulay Premjee objected to Mr. Hemming's presence at the meeting.

Mr. Hemming, in consultation with Mr. Green, did not consider the chairman's proposal to be a convenient arrangement, and he accordingly left the meeting.

The following report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read :—

The directors regret to have to report that the last twelve months have proved an exceedingly bad business year for the company. Money has been more scarce, and competition keener, added to which exchange has adversely affected the business. The annual accounts are in course of preparation, but it is not hoped that they will show a profit, and a dividend is quite out of the question. The prospects for the future are not promising, and as the preference shares carry a right to a cumulative dividend, holders of ordinary shares might be without a dividend for years to come, even if the business improved. The company has a large and well-selected stock of goods, which are free from any mortgage or incumbrance, but on the other hand it is in debt on temporary overdrafts granted by two banks and for some unpaid bills. The banks require payment of their overdrafts, and the same must be provided for without delay. If the depression were likely to prove temporary only, the directors might no doubt borrow sufficient to pay off pressing claims, but the directors cannot look forward with confidence to the future of the company, especially if they were burdened with a permanent debt. It is believed that the outstanding debts will cover the liabilities of the company leaving the stock for sale and division among the shareholders if the business should be closed. The directors think it probable that many shareholders would prefer this course to any attempt to raise further capital, or by a fixed loan. The directors have, therefore, decided to convene a meeting of shareholders, when an approximate statement of assets and liabilities will be laid before you, and you will be invited to consider the following matters and pass appropriate resolutions thereon :—

1. The position and prospects of the company and the way in which the debts can be provided for.

2. The advisability of placing the company in voluntary liquidation.

3. And if it is decided to wind up the company, the appointment of liquidators, their powers, and remuneration.

The directors do not think that the liquidation would be very long or expensive, and some of the principal shareholders are of opinion that it might be possible to form a new company to take over part of the assets and to continue on a smaller scale and under more favourable conditions a business which is widely known and which has been sufficiently prosperous in former years, but which has unfortunately got overstocked, and is now in pecuniary difficulties. The directors are of opinion that under all the circumstances a careful but expeditious liquidation will be best for the general body of shareholders and for creditors, leaving it to those who are chiefly interested to form a new company if they think fit to do so.

The chairman said that he had, with very great reluctance, convened that meeting. In the absence of Mr. Cornforth, the chairman of the board of directors, who was away ill, he (Mr. Chalk) desired to lay before them as briefly as he could the position of the last year's working of the company. Under ordinary circumstances, about that time, or a little later, they might have assembled for the purpose of hearing an account of the business that had been transacted during the previous year, and for the declaration of a dividend, a position which they had occupied during the last three or four years the company existed. The last time they held their meeting there was a dividend of ten per cent. declared on preference shares, and of five per cent. on ordinary shares, which was considered a very satisfactory result at the time. The past year had been a very disastrous one for many people, particularly in the case of those who carried on retail business such as the company had been carrying on. The exchange had been against them, money had been scarce, the purchasers had been fewer, the profits smaller, and the competition had been increasing to an enormous extent, the result being that ever since they had met on the last occasion there had been a loss on the company's operation. He very much regretted that the loss was not discovered at an earlier period. He thought it was fair to say that it was only recently that he joined the board in the hope that with the assistance of others, who were largely interested in the company, he would be able to retrieve its fortune to some extent if it were possible to do so. Seeing that the company went on making losses from month to month, the directors met to consider what was the wisest and best course to pursue. Mr. Kamulay, one of the directors, was the largest proprietor, and he had done everything he could do in the interest of the shareholders, and so had Mr. Piper, who was the next largest proprietor, and who showed his confidence in the company's business by buying a large number of shares from the market. Those two gentlemen certainly represented by far the greater part of the capital involved, and if a loss was the result, it would fall with the greatest force upon them. They had both exercised their minds for the benefit of themselves and their brother-shareholders, and they had decided that the business should at once be stopped. He was bound to say that even the directors were surprised at and not satisfied with the profit and loss account of the balance-sheet, which had been prepared with great haste. They had accordingly decided that a further examination of accounts was necessary. The profit and loss account showed that there was a loss of about Rs. 35,000. Speaking of the financial position of the company, the chairman said, that they owed Rs. 12,000 to two banks in Bombay upon overdrafts, which had arisen in connection with the import of goods. The banks had called upon the company to discharge their liabilities, which they were totally unable to do. Overdrafts of the banks were not the only debts but there were other acceptances for goods supplied and salaries, &c., amounting to Rs. 14,000. They had to provide at the present time something like Rs. 30,000, and as against that they had book debts amounting very nearly to Rs. 28,000. The book debts might be expected to discharge nearly the whole of the liabilities of the company for outstanding debts. They were in hopes that the stock-in-trade, which was now entered as being worth over a lakh of rupees, would be available for division among shareholders. The accounts had been made up from March last, and since then April and May had passed, and he was afraid that the stock-in-trade would be diminished during that by the provision which must be made for loss during that period. In the present unfortunate state of affairs of the company, the directors thought that an expeditious winding up with such safeguards as could be furnished for the proper realization of stock would be the only thing that could commend itself to the mind of any reasonable shareholder, or creditor, or outsider. The feelings of the managers of the company as regarded its present state of affairs were as intense as those of the shareholders. No one viewed the present position of affairs with more sorrow and regret than Mrs. Piper. It was only doing justice to Mrs. Piper and Mrs. Austin to say that they had left no stone unturned to secure business, and whatever regret the directors might feel, the present position of affairs was far more keenly felt by them. They were themselves very great losers by the disastrous turn the company's affairs had taken.

Mr. W. B. Green, of the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms, pointed out that it was stated in one of the original prospectuses of the company that the business had been carried on for two years, and that it had earned a dividend of more than 20 per cent. per annum. He was one of the first to help in floating the company and at that time he was led to believe by the gentleman who persuaded him to take shares that he would be relieved of them whenever he wished. He (the speaker) had applied to be relieved of his shares, but had received no assistance. He would like to know what had become of the reserve fund of Rs. 4,000 ?

The chairman replied that it had been invested in the business, and would be found accounted for in the balance-sheet. No doubt the prudent thing was to have taken it out of the business.

Mr. Green : How is it the establishment charges for the last year have risen from Rs. 167 to Rs. 465 ?

The chairman : The accounts will show.

Mr. Green : May I ask if the European assistants have been paid their wages to date ? I have heard that they did not get their wages regularly.

Mrs. Piper : No one has been sent from the establishment without receiving wages in full.

Mr. Green : There is an increase of Rs. 7,000 in wages. How is that ?

Mrs. Piper : Last year we had a very busy season.

Mr. Green : What money is due to Mr. Piper, Mrs. Piper, and Mrs. Austin.

The chairman : Mrs. Piper is due Rs. 4,000 and Mrs. Austin Rs. 2,400. There is also due to Mr. Piper for money lent to the company, Rs. 3,485.

Mr. Green : Anything to others of a similar nature ?

The chairman : No.

Mr. Green : Is it possible that one year's bad business and a little extra competition can have ruined a company with prospects so bright as those put forward in the prospectus, assuming the previous balance-sheets were true ?

Mrs. Piper : Yes.

Mr. Green : When was the last dividend paid ?

The chairman : June, 1891.

Mrs. Piper : That was the last dividend.

Mr. Green : When was stock taken last, and by whom ?

Mrs. Piper : In February last by myself and assistants.

Mr. Green : With all due respect to Mrs. Piper, I think the stock should have been taken by a disinterested party. If I had my business turned into a limited liability company I should be the last to take stock. Those deputed by Mrs. Piper to do the work might be a little careless.

The chairman : I think the principle is quite recognised that stock-taking should be done by disinterested parties.

Mr. Green : Is there a detailed account of the stock-taking.

Mrs. Piper : Yes.

Mr. Green : In whose name do the shares of the young Masters Piper stand ? Are they, or any one of them, qualified to vote.

Mr. Piper : I am their guardian.

Mr. Green : There are seven Pipers altogether on the list of shareholders. Are they all qualified to vote ?

The chairman : The infants cannot vote.

Mr. Green : What have Mr. and Mrs. Piper received in money and shares down to the present time.

The chairman : We must have notice of such a question.

Mr. Green said he would certainly propose that the whole concern be wound up.

The chairman agreed with Mr. Green on that point, and considered that careful and expeditious liquidation would be best for the creditors.

Mr. Kamulay Premjee remarked that he had been *surajoced* by the promoters of the company, and all the poor shareholders whom he recommended to invest their money were ruined.

Considerable discussion then took place as to who should be appointed liquidators. First Mr. Chalk and Mr. Kamulay Premjee were suggested ; then Mr. Premjee and Mr. Piper, Mrs. Piper and Mr. Premjee, Mr. G. R. Neill and Mr. Premjee, and ultimately the following resolution was carried :—"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the company be wound up voluntarily."

Mr. K. Premjee, Mr. Piper, and Mr. Neill were then appointed liquidators, the two former receiving nothing for their services, and the latter Rs. 250.

It was also resolved "That the said liquidators be empowered to carry on the business of the company or any part thereof for such a period as they might think fit, or to sell the same or any part thereof as a going concern, or otherwise dispose of it as they in their discretion deem best.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE MAHIM CAUSEWAY TOLL.

A LADIES' MEMORIAL.

THE subjoined petition, signed by about four hundred-and-fifty ladies, has been forwarded to the Government concerning the Mahim Causeway toll :—

Respectfully Sheweth,—That your Lordship's petitioners, ladies of Bombay, have learnt, with regret, that those who have to cross the Lady Jamsetjee Causeway are called upon to pay the toll as specified in margin (two-wheeled carriage, four annas ; four-wheeled carriage, eight annas) at the north end of the Causeway in Bandora, in contravention of the stipulation agreed to by Government in 1842.

A petition, which has been got up by Mr. N. M. Lungrana under the signatures of about seven hundred persons, and which has been forwarded to your Excellency on the 16th March, 1892, sufficiently sets forth the facts of the case ; it is, therefore, not necessary for your humble petitioners to add anything by way of further explanation. We, the petitioners, are anxious to lend our aid so that the trust of the revered lady whose kindliness and public spirit induced her to make so noble a gift of the Causeway and the Hill Road, will not suffer as the present toll as Bandora is opposed to the spirit of Lady Jamsetjee's express wish. Your Excellency will see from the facts represented that the toll has been imposed by the Revenue authorities in the Mofussil, which, we believe, must have been chiefly done at the instance of over-zealous officials of the Tanna District, and who from the short tenure of their appointments were uninformed of the stipulation. A large sum of money (about Rs. 40,000) was set apart when this munificent gift of the Causeway and Hill Road was made over some fifty years ago by her Ladyship, to meet the maintenance expenses of the road, in order that the poor might not be taxed at some future date for that purpose. We, the petitioners, therefore, trust that your Excellency will be graciously pleased to order the removal of the imposition complained of. And your Lordship's humble petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

THE PAHANG RISING.

WE are informed that, so far, one Perak Sikh and one Pahang Sikh have been killed and one Pahang Sikh wounded during the renewed operations in the vicinity of Raub.

The Malay contingent, which has gone to the front in company with Inspector Mac Namara and his Sikhs, numbers twenty-five men and is under a Datoh Klana. They are to act as scouts merely. Inspector Mac Namara and his party go overland, *via* Kuala Kubu in Selangor.

We are further informed that Lieutenant Reid, who went to Selangor with the first party of 100 Sikhs, is unwell and is likely to have to return.

May 9th.—The Colonial Government inform us that another party of Asiatics has been fired on by the rebels in the neighbourhood of Raub ; that Colonel Walker and Lieutenant Reid, of the Perak Sikhs, are at Kuala Kubu, with a force of ninety Sikhs ; that the Sultan of Pahang is at Kuala Semantan, and that there are with him Mr. Rodger and the Toh Rajah of Jellei.

The letters from H. H. the Sultan of Pahang to H. H. the Sultan of Johor state positively that the Pahang Sultan will at once enforce order in his country and will punish those who have been disorderly. The tone of the letters is of a kind to convey sincere intention or at least the intention to appear sincerely in earnest. Further the Sultan of Pahang, with five or six hundred men, has left Pulau Tawar for the Semantan district, professedly on the war path against those who have been in rebellion.

A large part of the mining of the Pahang Corporation is stopped. The Chinese coolies are afraid to work from some of them having been murdered and others shot at.

H. M. S. Rattler goes to China. H. M. S. Hyacinth remains at Singapore. H. M. S. Plover remains on the Pahang coast. It is understood that the naval authorities see no reason for keeping three ships on the Pahang coast unless the men are to be used. They were ready for an up-river expedition but they got no orders to go.

H. M. S. Hyacinth's officers and crew expect to await in Singapore the arrival from China of H. M. S. Mercury, in ten days or so. The Hyacinth will then go to Hongkong to receive a new armament. There is, naturally, much disgust at the end of the Pahang expedition. For a fortnight everything has been packed ready for a river expedition ; the launches have been armoured, and the men have been ready to step on board them. Now the extra stores and even the famous ammunition boots will have to be landed again. The naval men are laughing much at the simplicity of the Government in letting the Sultan have rice and ammunition while the Government is, or should be doubtful of H. H.'s good faith. They are equally amused at the sternness with which it was given out that the Sultan must come to Pekan—while now the Resident is up-river to meet the Sultan—*Straits Times.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Europa, 1,433 tons, Captain H Agnew, sailed yesterday for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE s s Larnaca, 1,492 tons, Captain J S Gardner, sailed on Saturday last for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE s s Ataka, 2,371 tons, Captain F F Bement, sailed on Saturday last for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE schooner Modesta, 255 tons, Captain J. Simons, cleared on Saturday last for Port Natal, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chyebassa, 1,714 tons, Captain F Wilson, sail

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,

TOWER AND TURRET TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY.

AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

REPAIRS TO CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c., complicated or plain, executed promptly and carefully; holding numerous high TESTIMONIALS.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, POONA, will RE-OPEN, on TUESDAY, 7th June. The punctual return of Boarders in requested.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—PHOTOGRAPHS of the TYPES of the BRITISH ARMY and NAVY. Sizes 10 by 12 by 6 by 4. To be had at O'NEAL & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

TO LET.—The GROUND FLOOR of the premises being built at Apollo Bunder, Opposite Sirdar's Mansions, for the Ripon Club. Apply HONORARY SECRETARIES, Hornby Row.

TO LET.—PORTION of GROUND-FLOOR of Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, suitable for Office or Shop. Apply to LIBRARIAN.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have resided in the Alexandra Hotel for a short time viz. 10 days. Before I stayed at the Royal Hotel, Macagon, the same proprietor, Mr. Pestonji. I always found every kindness, best of attention, civility from servants, and in fact cannot find words to express how highly I think of all. (Sd.) A. J. FITZHERBERT, formerly Pro., Byculla Hotel.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

BEST LEATHER, STRONG, AND NEAT WORKMANSHIP, Solid Double Leather Trunk, Mr. A. Lande's Pattern 22" by 20" by 10" Rs. 45; Single Harness Brass Mount Rs. 30. Double Harness Rs. 62; Hunting Saddle complete, Rs. 20. Apply to RAM LALL BROTHERS, formerly Dunkee Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Policies for the whole Term of Life are issued at a premium of Rs. 22 per Annum per Rs. 1,000 to persons aged 25 years. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., Agents, the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.

FOR SALE.—NAGUR'S Patent World Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, CHESTS, Patent Key Detective Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c., &c. Safes by all English and Foreign makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co., 62, Apollo Street, Bombay.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Suited for Artistic Presents to Friends at Home.—Designs and Shapes purely Oriental—School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India, from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

TO SMOKERS.—Try once Pistis and Pelekano's Real Egyptian Cigarettes and Turkish Tobacco. Warranted fresh. Supply by every Mail.—PISTIS and PELEKANOS, below Sassoon's Mechanic's Institute, Fort, Bombay.

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS, Soft Wool, Neat Assorted Shades. Really Cheap. Rs. 10 per doz. All Sizes.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Battiwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water-Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq. Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c. at Re. 1.

FALCON BRAND Varnishes, White Lead, White Zinc, Paints and Colors of all sorts—direct from the Manufacturers, WILKINSON HEYWOOD AND CLARK, Bombay Depot, Jaha Mahal, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

FALCON OXIDISED ENAMEL in all colors for Baths, Wicker-work, Bird-cages, Tables, Chairs, Ironwork Brackets, Bicycles, &c. The best yet offered to the public.—KEMP and Co., Limited, Bombay. Tint cards on application.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. AGENTS WANTED.

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1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
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Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

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TODAR MAL.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 21.

AN advance of another 1-16d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 40¼d. per oz.; and Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher in Fours, and ⅛d. in 4½ per cents. at £70 and £67½, respectively; while, in New York, the metal was 1-16 cent. dearer, at 88⅜ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·87¾ dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 455,000 ounces of silver, at 88·50 to 88·65 cents. per oz. Consols were ⅛ per cent. higher in London, at 97⅞; Indian Sterling Loan being unchanged, at 100; but the market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was put up ⅛ to 1⅛ per cent., that on short London Bills remaining at ⅛ per cent. A small amount of extra Indian Council Bills on Bombay was allotted at 1s. 3 7-16d. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 97¼; Paris Exchange on London was unchanged at frs. 25·17½.

To-day, silver in London has further advanced ⅛d. per oz., to 40⅜d.; while in New York, the metal is ½ cent. lower, at 88¼ cents, with Exchange unaltered.

The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday, was 150,000 quarters less than on the previous Friday, at 2,410,000 quarters.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening; Surats firm; and Arrivals steady, the day's sales having aggregated 8,000 bales without any East Indians, 4 1-16d. per lb. was still the price of spot Mid-Americans; but in East Indian Cotton, Bengals were ⅛d. higher in "Fine" and 1-16d. in "Fully Good" and "Good," "Good," Westerns were ⅛d. higher; and Tinnevelly's advanced ⅛d. in "Good" and "Fully Good Fair." American Arrivals were 1-64d. to 1-32d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 1-32d. for May and May-June deliveries and 4 5-32d. for September-October. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

This afternoon, the Liverpool Market closed firm; Surats firm; and Arrivals steady. The Sales are 7,000 bales, including 600 East Indians; and the Import, 7,000 bales. Both spot and arrival prices are unchanged.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 6,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 51,000 bales; but the amount forwarded to consumers was 9,000 bales less, at 47,000 bales. The Imports were 1,000 bales more, at 45,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased during the week by 10,000 bales; but as it stood yesterday it was 486,000 bales heavier than at the same time last year, and 693,000 bales more than in the year before, the stock of Surats was 2,000 less, at 38,000 bales. In the total Visible Supply there had been a falling off during the week of 30,000 bales, while of Surats there had been an increase of 37,000 bales; and the figures which we give below for comparison continue to show a large increase in the total Supply, both as against last year and the year before, and in East Indian Cotton, a decrease compared with both the two preceding years. An advance of ⅛d. per lb. was established in the price of spot American Cotton during the week; while Arrivals moved up 7-64 to 9-64d. per lb.; and the ready rate was yesterday 11-16d. lower than it was at the same time last year, and 2⅛d. below that ruling in 1890.

In New York a further advance of 1-16 cent. took place in the price of ready Mid-Uplands yesterday, at 7⅞ cents; and August Futures were 4 points higher, at 7·49 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales, making the week a lighter one than the corresponding week last year, though twice as heavy as in 1890; and the total increase compared with the two preceding seasons now shown is 125,000 bales, and 1,121,000 bales, respectively.

There has been no further change in the spot price in New York to-day; but August Futures are 2 points lower, at 7·47 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 3,000 bales, going against 5,000 bales last year, and 1,200 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Week's receipts.....	23,000	38,000	14,000
" exports to U. Kingdom ..	32,000	40,000	19,000
" " Continent.....	18,000	8,000	7,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '91	6,825,000	6,700,000	5,704,000
" exports to U. K. do. ..	3,044,000	3,081,000	2,671,000
" " to Continent do. ..	2,355,000	2,340,000	2,097,000
" Stock in the Ports	709,000	410,000	202,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 20th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Total supply of all kinds	4,020,000	2,932,060	2,235,740
" " Surats ...	501,000	590,000	728,400

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	1,701,000	1,214,910	1,007,510
" London	9,000	18,000	11,000
American afloat	63,000	90,000	20,000
East Indian "	20,000	16,000	60,000
Total ...	1,793,000	1,338,910	1,098,510
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 1-16d.	4⅞d.	6 9-16d.
" Good Dholleras.....	3⅜d.	3 13-16d.	4⅛d.
Difference	11-16d.	15-16d.	1 13-16d.

Following the improvement in Liverpool and New York, our local Cotton Market has become firm in tone to-day, and a large business has been done in both directions. Exporters have purchased 1,500 bales of Bengals, at Rs. 155-65; 300 Pachora, at Rs. 185; and 200 Barsee, at Rs. 178; while the Mills have taken 2,500 bales in all, consisting of 650 Mowa, at Rs. 176; 500 each of Bhownugger, at Rs. 180-81; and Khundwa, at Rs. 172; 400 Veerumgaum, at Rs. 167; 100 each of Branpore, at Rs. 173; Nugger, at Rs. 167½; Compta, at Rs. 167; and Madan, at Rs. 162; and 50 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 178 per candy; Belatee and Westerns are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher, but other descriptions are unchanged in value.

WHEAT has also been a firm market to-day, and considerable purchases have been made for export, while prices of *Delhi* have advanced 2 annas per cwt. We now quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	5-2-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	5-1-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	"	5-2-0	"
Red Delhi	"	4-9-0	"
Hard Yellow.....	"	5-0-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	4-14-0	"
Hard Red.....	"	4-12-0	"

SEEDS have been steady, but with only a moderate business passing, and prices are quite unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	11,007 bales.
Wheat.....	94,721 cwts.
Linseed.....	29,173 "
Rapeseed.....	10,597 "
Gingelly.....	1,055 "
Poppyseed.....	4,032 "
Groundnuts	1,631 "
Castorseed	5,904 "

FREIGHTS are unchanged; and the only fresh business which has transpired to-day is the fixing of a steamer at 15s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 3 9-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and a moderate amount of Bills came out at the rate. In Bank remittance, Telegraphic and Demand were available at 1s. 3 7-16d.; but we hear of but little doing in either medium, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 3 7-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-16d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3⅛d. "
Credits 3	do. 1s. 9-16d. "
Francs	do. 1·63⅜.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at an advance of 1-16 per cent. on last evening's closing rates for Fours, our quotations being now 109 3-16 for cash; 109 1-16 for the approaching settlement; and 108⅝ for the June account; with 105 still nominally quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES have been quite neglected on all lines; and our quotations are entirely unchanged.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, MAY 21.

10 p.m. .. .. 84·6

SUNDAY, MAY 22.

6 a.m. .. .. 83·7
10 a.m. .. .. 89·1
2 p.m. .. .. 90·9
4 p.m. .. .. 89·1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

RLISS—April 27, at Marseilles, wife of H W Bliss, Madras Civil Service, CIE, prematurely, of a daughter (still-born.)

MARRIAGES.

EARLE—ARNOLD—April 30, at St Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Hamilton E Earle, Surgeon, R N, only son of Rear-Admiral Hamilton Earle of Lymington, Hants, to Katharine Lilian, only daughter of Sir Edwin Arnold, KCIE, CSI.

NORWAY—GADSDEN—April 28, at St John's Church, Ealing, Arthur Hamilton, son of late A S Norway, of Wadebridge, Cornwall, to Mary Louise, daughter of Maj-Gen F Gadsden, Indian Staff Corps, of Woodcote, Somerset-road, Ealing, W.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—April 30, at Herne-hill, Catharine Elizabeth Browne, daughter of late J S Browne, Honorable East India Company's Service.

DANE—April 21, at Earl's-court, Clare, daughter of L W Dane, India Civil Service, aged 8 months.

DUNNETT—May 3, at 9, Brighton Place, Portobello, Scotland, Eleanor Black Dunnett, the dearly loved child of M A. and A B Dunnett, of Bombay, aged 3 years and 2 months.

HADFIELD—April 30, at Ventnor, I of W, H W Hadfield, Capt, late of the Indian Army, aged 85.

HEATHCOTE—April 29, at Rue d'Obligado, Paris, Georgiana Skene Heathcote, wife of late Gen Heathcote, CB, Bombay S C.

MARSHALL—May 13, at Edinburgh, Elizabeth Wemyss (Betty), the beloved and only daughter of Lieut-nant-Colonel G F L Marshall and Elizabeth Huntly his wife.

TEALE—May 1, at Chiswick, Harriott Elizabeth, wife of Lt-Col F G Teale, late of Calcutta, aged 71.

WINTLE—April 24, at Scarboro, Caroline Jane, daughter of late J Wintle, Bengal Civil Service, aged 73.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GARDINER—May 10, at Waltair, Madras Presidency, the wife of A Gardiner, of a daughter.

HENRY—May 16, at Rutland House, Darjiling, the wife of E R Henry, CS, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON—May 15, at Darjeeling, Captain T J Atkinson, The Queen's, aged 35 years.

BUDD—May 16, at Elen Sanitarium, Darjiling, May Budd, second daughter of T Budd, Esq., St Farm, Sussex, England.

HOPKINS—May 12, at Naini Tal, Eric, the infant son of H M R Hopkins, Bengal Civil Service, aged 8 months.

TIERNAN—May 13, at Naini Tal Brewery, on journey up hill, Ivy Clare, infant daughter of Mr Edward E L Tiernan, Deputy Collector.

WINTERSCALE—May 12, at Girls' High School, Darjiling, Cyril Baker, youngest and dearly loved child of James and Agnes Winterscale, aged 9 years, 11 months, and 6 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

B. CURSETJEE SETT.—More than enough has already appeared on this well-worn topic, and we decline to insert any further letters upon it.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 23, 1892.

IT is stated that the first tank-steamer will enter the Suez Canal with a cargo of petroleum on the 1st July—the date on which the new regulations, which have given rise to so much controversy, will come into force. The English Syndicate, with Mr. Samuel at its head—which, in this new organization for the carriage of petroleum in bulk from Batoum to the Eastern markets, is understood to have French and Russian financiers and the house of Rothschild at its back, and hints that it disposes of three millions sterling of capital—gave orders for the construction of six tank-steamers of a new design several months before the new rules, regulating the size of the tanks and prescribing the structural arrangements deemed necessary to guard against danger of fire or explosion saw the light. Singular to say, the six tank-steamers thus built in advance were constructed quite in accordance with the rules which were not yet made, while the tank-steamers already in the trade are under those provisions shut out from the trade. The existing tank-steamers have oil-proof double bulk heads enclosing a space filled with water, cutting-off the cargo fore and aft from any contact with the engine-room and the centre of the ship. But those hulk heads only come up to the main deck. Under the rules the bulk heads must come up to the spar deck, and it so happens that the new tank steamers are fitted with oil-proof bulk heads to the spar deck. In the ordinary steamers the tanks, which formerly were of a size sufficient to hold from four to five hundred tons of petroleums each had been, with a view to safety, reduced so as to hold three hundred tons only. The new tankers have receptacles each holding four hundred and fifty tons, and that is the exact capacity prescribed in the new Canal rules. Obviously, the French and Russian houses, who are understood to have this operation in hand, arranged privately with the directors of the Suez Canal Company that rules should be drawn up, giving themselves at the first start at all events, a virtual monopoly of the oil trade passing through the Canal and excluding alike existing tankers and ordinary steamers from all chance of successfully competing for the trade. No wonder that the owners of two thousand British steamers have been roused to vigorous action to resist the new departure thus engineered—by every means in their power. They have memorialised the British Government, resting their opposition mainly on the ground of the danger to the Suez Canal and to the steamers, passing through it, nine-tenths of which are British property. It was unfortunately argued in the memorandum that the claim of the Company to prescribe rules for the carriage of petroleum implied a claim to discriminate between steamers and cargoes, opening the door to vexatious interference with trade, and was *ultra vires*. Lord Salisbury was not slow to point out the obvious truth that were the contention to hold good that the Company has no power to regulate the traffic in petroleum, there would be nothing to prevent that dangerous oil from being carried in the open holds of steamers without any tanks at all.

Meantime the remonstrants were busy in other directions. The underwriters were urged to discountenance the proposed innovation by refusing to accept risks on tank-steamers. Some were disposed to boycott the tankers, but others pointed out that it is the business of underwriters to insure risks, and that the greater the risks the higher the premia and the larger the profits. There being also no help in this quarter the political dangers lurking in the proposal were dwelt upon What was the object, it was asked, of French financiers taking up such a project and bringing pressure to bear on the directors of the Company to frame rules in disregard of the wishes and interests of British shipowners, who are their best customers? It is asserted that the Russian Embassy at Paris brought its influence to bear on the directors. The placing of an English syndicate in the forefront is described as a mere blind, quite in accordance with Muscovite policy, and it is very plausibly asserted that it was with the same view that the six tank-steamers were built in England. Once the trade is fairly launched, the steamers of the Russian Steam Navigation Company, the chief owners of which are members of the Russian Imperial Family, will compete for it, and at Batoum will ere long get the preference in loading and other facilities. Then will be seen Russian tank-steamers passing and repassing through the Canal; and Russian subordinates coming to and from to the Indian and other Eastern ports. These considerations are put very forcibly before the public in *Fairplay*, a London weekly devoted to the interests of the British shipping trade. It is stated that "some suppose" that the oil fleet will be practically a Russian one, commanded by officers on the active list of the Imperial navy, and sailors who have likewise been in the navy; the British Government is besought to take into careful consideration the possibility of an "accident" in the Suez Canal when hostilities are apprehended or are likely to break out. If Lord Salisbury does not give more weight to this representation than he deemed it incumbent on him to give to that involved in the danger of permitting the Suez Company to strain its powers in regulating the petroleum traffic, the writer and those whose interests he represents will, no doubt, be much disappointed. Less recondite and more practical are the considerations arising from the possibility of the spilling of the contents of one or two tanks of petroleum in the Suez Canal. Oil seeks its own level very rapidly, and if the petroleum took fire it would pass as a sheet of flame over the surface of water and endanger every vessel within reach. There is no possibility of extinguishing petroleum; it must burn itself out; once alight it would very certainly set on fire the contents of the other tanks in the steamer. Such a catastrophe might easily occur. Collisions are by no means rare in the Canal. The force of the current, or a steamer momentarily refusing to answer to her helm is sufficient to nullify the best precautions. Without any collision, a cyclone or a storm might upset all calculations. The unexpected constantly happens. On the 21st January last two petroleum trains came into collision at Tiflis, on the Trans-Caucasian Railway. In an instant both trains were in flames from end to end; the men in charge had no time to leap from the vans; six were burned to death and three were severely injured. On the 16th of the same month the "Egyptian Monarch" sighted a vessel on fire. She was burning furiously, from which it was concluded that she was laden with petroleum. The masts were gone; two men were seen on the bowsprit; before they could be rescued the bowsprit burned away; the men fell into the water, and were seen no more. No doubt it is to the interest of the Canal Company to take all possible measures to minimise the danger, but danger cannot be eliminated. It is intended that every tank ship shall be piloted through the Canal by a tank tug which can draw off a considerable quantity of oil by means of a pipe, so as to lighten the tanker in the event of her grounding, and facilitate her being floated.

So far there is very little likelihood of the sanction to the navigation of the Canal by tank steamers being rescinded. The British Government declines to interfere; the British directors on the Board of the Company, at first unwilling to assent to the new rules, ultimately agreed with their French colleagues. The underwriters regard the prospect of increased risk with entire equanimity; the greater the risk the higher the rates of insurance. The steam-ship owners complain loudly, but they can not afford to forego the use of the Canal and send their steamers round by the Cape while their rivals use the shorter route. The syndicate have decided to increase the number of tank steamers from six to thirty without delay. At Calcutta and at Singapore tanks for the storage of oil are now being constructed; no steps in this direction have, however, been as yet taken in Bombay. If the costly experiment succeed, the tin case trade will be practically destroyed. South Wales, which exports two million boxes of tin plates for the oil trade of America and Batoum, will suffer heavily. The American tin case trade can not compete with petroleum from Batoum carried in tanks; the more especially since the McKinkley Tatiff has largely added to the cost of the tin cases. It is said by those who speak on behalf of the tank syndicate that the leakage from tin cases reaches twenty-five per cent., and that the consequent saturation of the wooden cases constitutes a danger far greater than any to be expected from tanks. The fact is that the leakage from tin cases has been reduced to almost *nil*. A syndicate of four of the largest Batoum oil exporters guarantee that the leakage shall not exceed one per cent., and they have never been called upon to make good any loss in excess of this trifling percentage. The success of the new experiment cannot yet be taken for granted. It remains to be seen whether the tank-steamers can pay their way by taking return cargoes; the enlargement of the tanks from a capacity of three hundred tons to four hundred-and-fifty, had for its chief purpose to make better provision for carrying general cargo. But it will be very difficult to cleanse the tanks and deodorise them. Grain which had been twenty days in a petroleum tank would be uneatable. The regular steamers will have little to fear from the competition of the tankers for return cargoes. Besides, the latter must return to the Black Sea for their chief purpose will be to fetch petroleum from Batoum. What possible cargo could they take from India to Southern Russia? To send wheat to Odessa would be to send coals to Newcastle.

MR. KABRAJI has done a useful service in bringing to the notice of Government the necessity of taking measures for the protection of the public against rabid dogs. His letter is too long to quote at length, but the central fact in it is that notwithstanding that the Bombay police last year destroyed 6,796 stray dogs within Municipal limits, no fewer than 125 complaints of having been bitten by dogs were made to the police, and in thirteen cases the bite was fatal. It does not make the problem any more easy to deal with that as many of the offenders were dogs with an owner as stray dogs. This fact somewhat reduces the value of the suggestion that has been made more than once that all dogs shall be seized where ownership is not indicated on a collar. Mr. Kabraji has unearthed a section of the District Police Act of 1890 which, on magisterial notification, empowers the police to call on dog-owners to have their animals muzzled, and to detain and destroy unmuzzled dogs. It would be well to hear how this provision has worked in the districts before asking Government to extend it to Bombay. The chances are that like a good deal of facultative legislation it has not yet been put in operation. The compulsory muzzling of dogs has been resorted to in London and the provinces, but not altogether with satisfactory result, and we fancy that if it were called for here the number of dogs that would be found muzzled would be exceedingly small. However, the subject is one that may with advantage be inquired into, as a possible alternative to a Municipal dog tax, which Government have already pronounced against. The reference to the Pasteur Institute, and to the advisability of establishing such an institution in Bombay, invites one remark. In that matter we ought not to be in a hurry. The Pasteurian method of inoculation for rabies may be all that its author claims for it, and all that enthusiastic believers in it declare it to be. But Pasteurism is just now on its defence. It is charged, by people who have carefully gone into the facts, with giving rabies to people who have been under no rabid infection, and with failing to protect others who have been bitten by rabid dogs. Whether the charge is well based or not, the merits of Pasteur's method are sufficiently debatable to warrant us in not being in too great a hurry to commit ourselves to it by generous expenditure on an institution which might possibly increase the evil that it was intended to remove.

THE most relentless of Dr. Leitner's competitors in the organization of Oriental Congresses will concede that he is indomitable and indefatigable. Something happened—we do not exactly know what—to interfere with his intention to put up the camp of the tenth "Statutory" Congress of Orientalists at Seville. But the Iberian Peninsula is wide, and we now learn that while Dr. Max Muller and his associates will be deliberating in London in a Congress whose "Statutory" authority Dr. Leitner denies, a congress described as the "Tenth International Congress of Orientalists, on the basis of the statutes and the principles of the original Congress of Paris in 1873," will be sitting at Lisbon. The industrious organizer, who sets store upon the co-operation of royalties and High Mightinesses, has secured the King of Portugal for President, and in a circular which has reached us the committee congratulate themselves upon "working under the high patronage of a monarch who cultivates the Oriental languages." The Lisbon Geographical Society will work in accord with the organizing Committee, and a programme, as comprehensive as that which was got through by last year's Congress in London, has been drawn up. Notwithstanding the departure from the original intention to hold the meeting in Spain, excursions to some of the chief places of interest in that country will be arranged; the Arabic section, for example, will

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BEHAR CADASTRAL SURVEY.

LONDON, MAY 21.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Curzon, eplying to a question by Sir Roper Lethbridge, said the cost of the Behar Cadastral Survey was not expected to exceed eight annas to the acre, and that the employment of village officials under careful inspection would prevent extortion and oppression.

Mr Curzon also said that no staff beyond that now under Mr. Sandeman will be appointed until October.

THE CYCLONE IN MAURITIUS.

The Lord Mayor of London, at the request of Lord Knutsford, the Colonial Secretary, has consented to open a fund for the relief of the sufferers by the cyclone in Mauritius.

FRENCH AND GERMAN ARMAMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 22.

Both France and Germany have framed Bills for reforming their armies, whereby the strength of the active armies of each Power will be increased.

The German Bill provides for the gradual reduction of the term of service in the Infantry to two years.

MR. MORLEY ON LORD SALISBURY.

Mr. Morley, speaking at Huddersfield yesterday, said that the elections were certain to begin the first week in July. He bitterly attacked Lord Salisbury for preaching pestilent tariff doctrines, which, he said, would be disastrous to the country.

His Lordship's utterances in regard to Ulster he described as an act of political incendiarism.

THE FLOODS IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, MAY 21.

The damage done by the floods at Saint Louis and in the adjacent countries bordering on the Mississippi, amounts to eleven million dollars. Fifteen hundred square miles of country have been submerged.

SILVER PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, MAY 20.

The U. S. Treasury purchased, to-day, 455,000 ounces of silver at 88·50 to 88·65.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The Bombay mails of the 7th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 22.

On Friday afternoon, another destructive fire occurred at Tollygunge suburb, Calcutta, in which one hundred huts were completely destroyed, and hundreds of natives rendered houseless and on the verge of starvation. No lives are reported lost, but many cattle perished and much property destroyed, though no estimate can yet be formed of the amount.

DR. SHEPHERD.

Yerterday a person who occasionally contributes extraordinary letters to the press, and styles himself Doctor Shepherd of the Imperial Staff, who cures leprosy in five doses, and performs other wonderful feats, got into trouble, and is now in jail. The European bailiff of the Small Cause Court went to attach his property, when the Doctor attacked him with a sword, wounding him severely in the left arm and leg, and at the third murderous blow breaking the weapon on the bailiff. Assistance was called in, and two Inspectors of Police arrested the Doctor who in the meanwhile armed himself with another sword, a dagger, and a phial of poison which, he said, he would have swallowed had he killed either of the arresting officers. On sight of the police the Doctor grew furious, and shouted he was a Russian officer, and refused to obey the English laws, and ordered them off the premises which he said was Russian ground. A scuffle ensued in which one Inspector received a sword cut, but Shepherd was arrested and carried off to the Thannah amidst a storm of expletives and threats.

THE WEATHER.

Last night and to-night heavy thunderstorms passed over the city.

THE EURASIAN GARRISON BATTERY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 22.

The council of the Eurasian Association afterfully considering the Eurasian Battery question, has issued a report. It advocates the long service enlistment with the privilege of purchasing discharge; and a pension to be allowed after 21 years' service, with the option of extending the service. It also recommends confining the enlistment to the Madras Presidency as the idea is a Madras one, and the scheme is sure to have encouragement here. The pay should be the same as of British soldiers. The acting president says he has good reason to hope that the council's request of a provisional scheme may be sanctioned so as to enable something being done, while the real scheme is being threshed out.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arcadia arrived here this morning.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dunera, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

SINGAPORE, MAY 21.

The Lombardy left here, this afternoon, for Bombay.

The H. H.'s s.s. Nyanza left Zanzibar, for Bombay direct, yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3⅜.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	97⅞
3 per cent. Rentes	97½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70
4½ per cent. „	67½
Bar Silver	40⅛

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton		51,000	bales.
„ „	„ Surats	2,000	„
„ „	Imports of Cotton	45,000	„
„ „	„ Surats	2,000	„
„ „	Stock of Cotton	1,701,000	„
„ „	„ Surats	38,000	„
„ „	Stock in London	9,000	„

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MAY 21.

A few days ago, a Rohilla belonging to the Minister's troops, finding his wife had been unfaithful to him, killed the woman and her paramour with his dagger. The man was at once arrested.

The Nawab Mushtak Hoosain, while inspecting some repairs on the roof of his house yesterday, slipped and fell, hurting himself rather badly. Dr. Hehir on being sent for pronounced that no bones were broken, and the Nawab is now progressing favourably.

This is the hottest season that has been known for years, 96° to 98° being registered in houses at ten o'clock at night, and 107° to 110° in the day time.

The massed bands of the garrison played in the Secunderabad gardens last Monday night, at nine o'clock.

Major Lovell, 21st Hussars, had a very nasty accident last week. He was out shooting, and while taking aim at a bear slipped and fell over some rocks, cutting his hand and arm to the bone.

On the application of the Nizam's Government, the Government of India have sanctioned an extension of five years' service to Dr. Hehir.

"JOURNALISM UNMASKED!"

IT is no use dissembling any longer! The *Bombay Guardian* has found us out, and has at length exposed a conspiracy in which we journalists have all been engaged for years. After this we may as well throw off the mask and the cloak; the dagger, forged by the Jesuits though it has been, will do for Mr. Gladwin when next he wants to stab the reputation of defenceless women. This is what the *Guardian* has found out about us all:—

In an address delivered by the late Mr. Spurgeon at Aberdeen, in 1861, and just published by the Aberdeen Y.M.C.A., occurs this paragraph: "Now the Jesuits, some years ago, trained up a considerable number of young men to be reporters to the Press. And it is a fact of which I could adduce proof, that on one of the leading, and probably most earnest Protestant journals in London, fully half of the reporters are Roman Catholics. Of course, the Jesuits knew, when they set about training reporters, that those reporters could give a Popish tinge to every report they wrote out, which was one of the best possible ways of propagating their faith."

We have long believed that one of Rome's most favorite modern schemes for regaining temporal power has lain in this very direction, and it is patent that, as far as Bombay is concerned, the plan has been eminently successful. Unless Roman Catholic influence had been very strong in the editorial staff of the Bombay daily papers, the rabid attacks on Mr. Gladwin and the *India Watchman*, to which we have alluded in our two last issues, would never have been penned.

TERRIBLE CYCLONE IN MAURITIUS.

A TELEGRAM from Colombo reports that a fearful cyclone occurred at Mauritius on the morning of the 29th of April. Nearly all the vessels in the harbour of Port Louis were torn from their moorings. Several of them sunk and others were blown ashore. Terrible damage was done to the town; houses were unroofed and blown down, and whole streets were destroyed. A fire broke out at the same time and burned three acres of buildings. Seven thousand people are reported to have been killed, and fifteen thousand wounded, but the figures are doubtful. The steamer Umballa took the mails to Colombo as the steamer Pentekota has been damaged. A loan of £600,000 is to be raised by the Mauritius Government to relieve the distress, which is very great. The facts are meagre as the Mauritius papers stopped issuing owing to the destruction of their offices. The editor of the *Commercial Gazette* was killed. According to Reuter, a Mansion House Fund in aid of the sufferers has already been opened in London.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE OUT-GOING MAIL.

AN accident of rather an alarming character occurred shortly before the P. and O. s.s. Pekin left for Europe with the Saturday mail. Although startling for the moment it may be stated at the outset that it resulted in nothing worse than a wetting for five Europeans and a number of natives. The incident occurred owing to the gangway on the starboard side of the vessel suddenly giving way and precipitating those going on board and leaving into the water. It appears that the ropes supporting the gangway from the lower platform gave way, and the ladder immediately swung from the angle at which it had been made fast and hung perpendicular from its fastening at the bulwarks. At the time of the mishap, Mr. Norrie Mitchell, Mr. C. Tudball, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Mr. Hanson, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Mr. H. Greaves, of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. and Mr. Roger Dean, Assistant Dock Superintendent, were on the gangway leaving the Pekin and a number of natives were boarding and leaving the ship. They were all thrown into the water and ran considerable risk of coming into contact with the small craft round the Pekin. All fortunately escaped, and were quickly dragged into jolly-boats, two or three, however, in an exhausted condition. Beyond the loss of some personal property, all were landed at the Apollo Bunder little the worse for their immersion. Mr. Walton of the Water Police rendered prompt assistance in dragging out the unlucky visitors to the Pekin.

OLD TYPE RE-SET.

WHAT would the Viceroys and Lieutenant-Governors of these days say if their "movements" were so freely reported as they were in the days of Lord Hardinge. A correspondent of the *Mofussilite* in 1847 thus describes the Governor-General's doings:—

The Governor-General afterwards visited the Cutchery, and witnessed the conducting of a criminal trial in the Joint-Magistrate's office. The chuprassies in attendance exhibited his Lordship at two pice a head to as many of the native population as could manage to crowd into the room. The court in consequence had to be cleared several times. (Like Richardson's Show, of course, the frequent clearing made it the more profitable.) Lord Hardinge, imagining the prisoner looked frightened, desired the Joint-Magistrate to inform him that his Lordship had not come with any design of interfering with the administration of justice. The Joint-Magistrate being anxious to bring the proceedings to an end, translated the message rather freely—and informed the prisoner, that the Lord Saheb said he did not intend to wait there all day; and if he (the prisoner) did not confess in five minutes he would have him strangled with the punka-rope. On hearing this, the culprit immediately acknowledged his guilt and on leaving the Cutchery, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General expressed himself much gratified at the zealous and conscientious manner in which the Joint-Magistrate appeared to discharge the important duties entrusted to his care.

And on another occasion we are told that "The Governor-General meeting a cart stopping the road called out 'Holloa!' What is the matter *here*? The driver replied that his Bile was ailing. The Governor-General said that the man's liver was most probably out of order, and directed him to be sent to the doctor."—*C. and M. Gazette.*

A REPORT is current in commercial circles in St. Petersburg that, should the estimates of the next crop permit, the Government will hasten the date for the withdrawal of the prohibition against the export of grain, making a beginning with oats.

IT has been decided to construct a permanent stone bridge over the Neva, in the place of the moveable wooden Troitsky Bridge. The work, a St. Petersburg correspondent says, will take eight years to complete; meanwhile, the original wooden bridge will be placed slanting across the river, between its old site and the Palace Bridge.

ENGLISH, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 6.

THE May-day demonstration in favour of the eight hours movement was a big affair, but somehow or other it seems to have missed its mark. One reason, I fancy, why the affair has fallen so flat, is that people are beginning to be a little tired of Hyde Park demonstrations. Formerly when these processions were less numerous they made an impression on the public mind, but so common have they become that they have ceased to affect the public mind to any great extent. The crowds who assemble to see the mob march from the Embankment to the Park are not to be compared to the numbers who fill our streets on Lord Mayor's Day. We do, at any rate, get a little variety in a Lord Mayor's show, but a Hyde Park demonstration is alw ays the same in its essential features, the only difference being that one is larger than another. The organizers of Sunday's performance tried to restore the exploded notion that a Hyde Park demonstration is the finishing touch of a great agitation, by sending a rather peremptory request to Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Gladstone to receive a deputation to convey the demands of Mr. John Burns' heterogeneous shouters. Mr. Balfour excused himself for not receiving the deputation, and Mr. Gladstone, with a firmness that has gained him great credit in unexpected quarters, flatly refused to grant an interview. On receipt of these replies an angry meeting was held, and although in the end wiser counsels prevailed it looked as if another demonstration would be decided upon in order to publicly burn Mr. Gladstone's letter. Mr. Gladstone probably knows what he is about, but some of his more timid supporters think that it would have been more diplomatic to have adopted a more conciliatory attitude towards not only Mr. Burns and his labour friends, but Sir Albert Rollit and his lady friends. Certainly Mr. Gladstone must think that both causes, notwithstanding their loud talk, are not very formidable, or he would not flout them in this manner on the eve of a General Election.

The coming contest for the seat vacated by the lamented Sir Lewis Pelly is being watched with great interest, and the result will be awaited with anxiety by both parties. If the Liberals should win the seat they will have some justification for the high hopes they have based on the London County Council election. *A propos* of Mr. Gladstone's unwillingness to encourage the theories of the new school of trade Unionists an interesting thing has just transpired. It appears that post-cards have been sent to all Parliamentary candidates asking them to say whether they are in favour of (1) the payment of *all* members of Parliament in addition to the officials; (2) of an eight hours Bill for miners; and (3) of the legislative restriction of excessive labour in the case of unhealthy or very arduous employment such as that of railway workers. The *Chronicle*, which never loses an opportunity of girding at the Liberal leaders because they decline to be dictated to by a lot of young men who dream dreams, as Mr. Morley would say, declares that to all these questions Mr. Gladstone has returned a comprehensive "no." Not only are the Neo-Radicals and the Female Suffragists displeased with Mr. Gladstone but a section of his Nonconformist friends—the backbone of the Liberal party—are a little angry with him for his speech in opposition to Mr. Lloyd George's amendment to the Bill to get rid of criminous clerks. Their anger may pass away, but the incident shows how liable the Liberal party is to kick over the traces. Mr. Morley, in his speech at the National Liberal Club, two nights ago, was in a less confident mood than Sir William Harcourt at the dinner given by the Senior Liberal Whip to Mr. Schnadhorst's lieutenants. Mr. Morley puts forward the perhaps not unassailable proposition that his party always wins when they are united. Is he quite sure that the Liberal Party—even putting out of sight the "Dissentients"—is entirely united to-day?

Mr. Blane's motion, to the great disgust of the Unionists, and the infinite delight of their opponents, has been withdrawn. The precise reason is not known, but perhaps Mr. Morley was not far wrong when he attributes the abandonment of the embarrassing resolution to the over-zealous articles of the *Times*. This afternoon Lord Salisbury is addressing the Primrose Dames and declaring that the country has not changed its opinion respecting Home Rule. It is alike peculiar that while both parties profess to believe that the constituencies are on their side neither wishes to hasten the General Election; for there has been little or no sincerity in the clamour on the part of Liberals for an immediate dissolution. As a very shrewd member of the Liberal Party observed to me weeks ago, if Mr. Gladstone wanted to do so he could compel Lord Salisbury to dissolve at once.

Thanks to Sir W. W. Hunter, the British public have now been placed in possession of a full summary of the important Afghan document recently published by you. A considerable portion of this week's review of Indian affairs is devoted to the "carefully reasoned statement of the considerations which, during the past six years have regulated the attitude of Afghanistan towards Russia and England." The translation, the readers of the *Times* are told, "occupies four closely-printed columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, and forms one of the most remarkable State-papers which have come to light in India for many years past." As Sir W. W. Hunter points out, the manœuvres of the Muscovite authorities in regard to Persian finance give special interest to the Ameer's declarations, which have attracted and are attracting great attention not only in Whitehall but in most of the chancelleries of Europe. It is long since any piece of newspaper enterprise in India has received such widespread notice. Abdurrahman's conviction of the non-aggressive character of British policy in Asia is described by the distinguished contributor of the leading journal as the slow result of the moderation which we have shown in our dealings with the feudatory Princes of India. "The Amir of Afghanistan knows that if we had chosen to put forth our force, most of the Native States of India would have long ago passed directly under British rule. But he sees the British power steadily exerted not to destroy but to maintain the independence of those States. The new doctrine which has grown to maturity under the Queen's government of India, that even the most heinous guilt of a ruler, while it may compel his dethronement, does not lead to the annexation of his State, is worth to us a hundred thousand troops."

Some fresh attempts are being made to induce Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee to abandon the position he has assumed all through his candidature for Central Finsbury, but they are not likely to be successful. The probable result of his refusal to accept the Parliament-street view of the situation will be the recognition of Mr. Ford as the official candidate of the party. But he has been that practically for some time. The central office, presided over by Messrs. Arnold Morley and Schnadhorst, have hitherto been neutral—that is to say, since the Moltke of the Liberal party withdrew his support from the once useful victim of a Tory prime minister's contumely—but the London caucus, which is believed to some extent at all events to be controlled by the chief wire-pullers, has regarded Mr. Dadabhai's rival as *the* Liberal candidate. Mr. Schnadhorst has another card up his sleeve, and that may give Mr. Dadabhai more trouble than anything else he has had to encounter. I refer to the possibility of Mr. Ford obtaining a letter from Mr. Gladstone ignoring or condemning Mr. Dadabhai's claims. Your wonderfully pertinacious fellow-citizen, however, seems prepared for all eventualities, and his lady canvassers, I hear, speak very highly of the encouragement they have received in their house-to-house visits. The state of affairs in Central Finsbury is a curious commentary on the complaint that constituencies are still going a-begging for Liberal candidates, although the General Election is so near, and the Gladstonians, or rather some of them, impatiently decline to listen to any one who ventures to suggest that the defeat of the Unionists may possibly not be so overwhelming as is predicted by sanguine spirits of the Liberal party. Surely one would have expected in such favourable circumstances a plethora of would-be M.P.s. Among the reasons given for the scarcity of candidates is the fact that many politicians have made up their mind that the next Parliament will not last as many months or weeks as the present one has lasted years. Another suggested cause is that the social and commercial value of a seat in the House of Commons has declined of late. However that may be, no one in his senses would in these days think of describing the representative Chamber as the best club in London.

Talking of clubs I am reminded that at the election for the general committee of the National Liberal Club, just decided, Sir William Wedderburn was one of the successful candidates. Thirty-five vacancies had to be filled up, and he occupied the eighteenth place on the list. Another Anglo-Indian, a resident member of the club, but not an active politician, was also returned. The Secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society, Professor Rhys Davids, is among the old members re-elected. Lord Caringtons who professes to be as democratic a peer as the Marquis of Ripon, headed the poll. That Academical Socialist and ex-Colonial office clerk, Mr. Sydney Webb, retains his seat on the committee, but two other able young gentlemen of the well-advertised Fabian Society were left out in the cold. The milk-and-water Socialists that the Universities turn out every year are not above enjoying the benefit of a "capitalist institution," as I understand Mr. H. H. Champion calls the National Liberal Club. By the way it may interest some of the old comrades of that gentleman, who not so very many year ago was serving her Majesty as a Subaltern of the Royal Artillery at Colaba, to know that he is now the assistant editor of one of our leading monthly reviews. So at least I am informed by one of your readers. Mr. Champion's career has been a varied one since he to the surprise of some and grief of others resigned his commission in the army for some more congenial employment. But throughout he has been a gentleman, and never the typical demagogue. It may seem a strange thing to say, but I should not be astonished if he some day developed into a Tory Democrat—indeed, I am not sure that he is not one already.

Mr. Das seems to be a sensitive young man! Stung by the ridicule which his performance at Oldham not unnaturally excited, he appealed to Mr. Herbert Gladstone "to contradict the inaccurate statements in the Tory papers." The reply he received was worthy of the son of the Old Parliamentary Hand. He writes:—"I have not seen the reports to which you allude. But the facts were simply this. No doubt, led by genuine feeling, you used language with regard to Mr. Maclean which I, as chairman, and as one who personally had always received courteous treatment from him, felt compelled to dissociate myself from. But I made it perfectly clear to the meeting that I appreciated the argument of your speech, and that I was in full agreement with the resolution which you very ably seconded." The *Star* in reprinting Mr. Herbert Gladstone's letter to the impetuous Mr. Das, headed it "Mr. Maclean's abuse of *Indians*." Everything is fair in war and politics. Some of your readers may like to see the words that proved too much even for so outspoken a politician as Mr. H. Gladstone. "Did they not think," Mr. Das is reported to have exclaimed, "that he (Mr. Maclean) was fit to be denounced? Let the whole country ring with denunciations, and if he ventured to make his appearance on any public platform, let his ears be greeted by such a storm of hisses that he would flee from the country which had been polluted by his pestilential breath. They had probably heard of the cat with nine tails, which found that these appendages were too much for her. This man—he thought he must call him a man—but a Darwinian would take him for the missing link—(laughter—like the cat with her tails,) found his Parliamentary privilege and dignity too much for him. Let the electors of Oldham deprive him of these, and he would be all right." Mr. Maclean, I believe, has not yet signified his intention of retiring into private life.

The *Christian World*, in some comments on the amendments to the Indian Councils Bill, informs its guileless readers—and, of course, all readers of organs of the Nonconformist Conscience must be guileless—that Mr. Schwann speaks on Indian questions "with special knowledge." Very special. By the way I was privileged a day or two ago to have a little talk with a certain member of Parliament of advanced views, one of the curiously assorted lot of M.P.s, who, fired by the example of the late Mr. Bradlaugh, have been induced to "take up" Indian questions. He surprised me not more by the moderation of his views than by their frankness, frankness not unworthy of a Maclean, when he is discussing the supposed deficiencies of the Bengalee. I am bound to say that that although the Congress Committee would consider him unsound, he showed himself by his crudeness not to be unworthy of the honour of standing shoulder to shoulder with Mr. Schwann, cruelly described in the *National Observer* as "a German gentleman whose knowledge of English is creditable," but whose "use of the language is excessive." One observation made by my legislative friend was that he should be satisfied if 10 per cent. of the members of the Legislative Councils were elected, and he added that he was in favour of the "elective principle," or rather 10 per cent. of it, because he wanted to prevent India being another Ireland. Wild horses would not drag from me the name of this heaven-born statesman, or what he said to me respecting the qualities of the ruling race as compared with those of our Indian fellow-subjects.

Sir George Birdwood's bust, which will shortly go out to Bombay, is one of the most interesting objects in the Royal Academy Exhibition, and as fine an example of portraiture in bronze as has been produced in modern times. It distinctly advances the reputation already achieved by Mr. Alfred Gilbert, A.R.A., as a sculptor of unique genius, being at once a speaking likeness, and quite independent of its personal associations, a work of art of the highest interest. It is literally a speaking likeness, the lips moving in the manner of Sir George when talking "24 to the dozen." Artists will recognise that it is a rare feat of skill in modelling to have caught this characteristic movement of rapid and, so to say, shorthand speech, and fixed it in hard bronze. Another individualising movement that Mr. Gilbert has also most successfully caught is the sudden turn of the head towards the left hand, and slightly backward, which Sir George Birdwood gives with a searching out look from the eyes when in addressing an audience he makes the points at which he is aiming. All this gives the greatest animation and vraisemblance to a portrait that might otherwise appear too grave to those whose knowledge of Sir George Birdwood is rather social and domestic than official and public. Everywhere indeed one recognises that his is a face of many moods from grave to gay, from lively to severe, and Mr. Gilbert's object has evidently been to seize the mean of them all, thus throwing the fullest amount of intellectual and emotional force into the portrait. Some of Sir George Birdwood's friends might have preferred a more vivacious likeness of him, but as the bust is not intended for a private gallery but for a public position it is quite right that it should not have been a one-sided presentment of him and that it should express the whole mental and moral characteristics of the man, thus securing the utmot power and dignity to a work intended to commemorate Sir George Birdwood in Bombay. The expression most deeply graven on the bust is of serious intelligence, almost aggressive in its energy, but there is benevolence also and an underplay especially about the mouth of humour. The dominant impression made on the beholders is that he is standing before a living counterfeit of some sagacious, shrewd, and kindhearted prince of the Catholic Church, or again, it might be some revered Brahmin from Sir George Birdwood's beloved Southern Mahratta Country. At the same time, the bust is a most graphic likeness which attracts the eye at a glance not only by its great artistic merit but by the strength of its individuality. Mr. Gilbert, the people of Bombay, Sir George Birdwood and his family may be warmly congratulated on this admirable piece of modelling. In the same room is a carefully executed bust of Sir Steuart Bayley by Mr. Hamo Thorny croft, R. A. Though without the pretensions of Mr. Gilbert's bust of Sir George Birdwood, Mr. Thornycroft's production is both as regards likeness and *technique* worthy of the artist and the subject. A magnificent statue by Monsieur Edward Lantesi of the late Sir Madava Rao occupies a prominent position in the Central Hall, facing a very fair bust by F. Verheyden of Mr. Bradlaugh. The bust of Dr. R. Rost, C.I.E., by A. E. L. Rost, which many of us had an opportunity of seeing and admiring at Miss Manning's soiree a few weeks ago, is also in the Academy.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, the Under-Secretary of State for India was questioned by Mr. S. Smith about the paper read by Sir W. Wedderburn at the Society of Arts last week. All who are in favor of agricultural banks being tried will notice that according to Mr. Curzon Viscount Cross, like his predecessor, is "most anxious" to promote any practicable scheme for mitigating the evils caused by the indebtedness of the landed classes in India. Some good result seems likely to follow from the re-opening of the subject by the Indian section of the Society of Arts.

No London letter would be complete without referring to the commotion caused not only in racing circles but among the general public by the condition of the Duke of Westminster's Orme. If his Grace himself instead of his horse had been poisoned the affair could not have created greater excitement; in fact, if it is not disrespectful to say so, the disappearance of a considerable portion of the peerage would not have attracted such widespread public attention, as the alleged attempts to nobble the Derby favorite. I say alleged, for although Mr. George Lewis adheres to the opinion that Orme is the victim of some base scoundrel, others incline to think that his illness arose from so commonplace a cause as a bad tooth. A determined effort is being made to find out the miscreant who is supposed to have committed the dastardly act, and a reward of £1,000 is offered. It is not suggested that the deed was accomplished by one of the anarchists who have done us the honor to come to reside in our midst after flight or expulsion from their own countries. The daily bulletins are read with eager interest by thousands, nay, millions of people, and great disappointment has been caused by the intimation that Orme may not be able to fulfil his engagement at Epsom on the 1st of June. Should his illness unhappily have a fatal termination the sad event will eclipse if not the gaiety of nations that of Newmarket.

The bi-metallists, encouraged by the result of the vote in the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, assembled in force at the Mansion House, yesterday, under the presidency of Mr. Sampson S. Lloyd. The principal resolution which was moved by Sir Thomas Sutherland, M.P., Chairman of the P. and O. Company, was as follows:—"That it is in the interest of the City of London, and of the British Empire, that the Government should take steps to promote an International Conference with a view to re-establish a stable par of exchange between gold and silver-using countries; and having regard to the danger and inconvenience caused by the great uncertainty which exists as to future currency legislation of foreign nations, it is important that the action of the Government should be no longer delayed." The bi-metallists are very angry with the *Times* for not reporting the meeting. The only references in the leading journal to the proceedings are contained in a few contemptuous sentences appearing in the City article. We are told that a few men of eminence were present, but that the bulk of those composing the meeting "were persons of little or no weight." The writer proceeds after apologising for noticing the meeting at all:—"No one in this country who has paid attention to the bi-metallic agitation requires to be told that the power of the bi-metallists is much less than might be supposed from the noise they make. In London they practically count for nothing." He cannot deny their strength in Lancashire, but there he thinks they have "been taken too much at their own valuation" and evidently hopes that the verdict—164 to 156—pronounced by the Manchester Chamber will be reversed when a poll is taken. The paragraph concludes:—"It is obvious that such a profound and far-reaching change as the bi-metallists' advocate can have no real chance of success, so far as this country is concerned, when, even in the district where its supporters are strongest, they can only carry their motion by eight votes out of 322. Elsewhere, the majority is the other way, and in London it is overwhelmingly opposed to the grotesque suggestion that the currency arrangements of the United Kingdom are to be radically altered because silver has fallen in value. Even supposing for a moment that any British Ministry were to seriously commit itself in a sense favourable to the views of the bi-metallists it would be impossible for it to make its promises good in opposition to the wishes of the London business community alone." It may seem surprising to some people that the *Times* should exhibit so much anger about such an insignificant movement, and that it should take the extreme course of excluding any report of a not entirely unrepresentative gathering held in the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London. Equally astonishing is it that the Chief Magistrate of the city should have allowed the Egyptian Parlour to be used by a lot of "persons of little or no weight." By the way the authorities of Printing House-square state that the meeting was held in the Guildhall—a rather curious mistake. It looks as if the writer of the notice was not at the meeting. What is his authority for describing it as mainly composed of "outsiders?" Surely this controversy might be conducted without abuse of one's opponents. The *Standard*, while it gives a fair report of the meeting, is not much more complimentary than its contemporary, and thinks that it has disposed of the whole question when it facetiously observes:—"If this sort of thing goes on we shall soon see leagues established for the purpose of securing a fixed "ratio of value" between copper and lead or between wheat and rice, or molasses and soft soap." This is not very complimentary to the majority of the Royal Commission who expressed an opinion favourable to the principle of bi-metallism. I am afraid that the only London daily paper at all in sympathy with the movement is the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and its interest in the matter hardly extends beyond occasionally offering the hospitality of its columns to advocates of bi-metallism.

THE RECENT STORM IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.

A PASSENGER on board the Assam writes:—The wire from Aden will have ere this told of the sad accident which occured on board, on the 1st instant, *viz*: the drowning of poor White, the Chief Officer. When we got out of harbour there was a swell, and the first part of Saturday night was decidedly uncomfortable, but after mid-night, it was quite patent that a hurricane was fast gaining on us. Sunday morning broke very drearily; the sea was running mountains high and the steamer labored heavily. She pitched and tossed and soon heavy seas began breaking over fore and on the starboad side. She shipped, I should say, at each time, some hundreds of tons of water. About 7 o'clock she was struck fore and on the port side just about midship. The vessel seemed to quiver under the combined shock. Poor White who had been forward was just then on his way back to the bridge when the combined waves caught him, lifted him high over the bulwarks and he was hurled into the seething mass below. Four buoys were thrown out, a boat was let down in less than five minutes, the steamer stopped and backed within much less than half-a-mile, but after more than an hour's knocking about there was no trace of the poor officer. The four boys were picked up.

He was unmarried, but was the support of his mother and younger brother. The poor fellow had been promoted only recently from 2nd Officer in the Rome to Chief in the Assam, and, of course, was full of the increased comforts he could give his mother. He was very popular; a genial, kind-hearted fellow, and his death, the suddenness of it, cast a great gloom over all.

I don't remember such weather in the Indian Ocean, except during the monsoon.

THE charge of wholesale systematic infanticide brought against a number of women at Vilna is going on in that town, and is likely to last at least two or three weeks. It has thus far led to shocking revelations. The indictment contains the names of ten women and one man. The number of victims has not been positively ascertained, but the bodies of sixty-five children, most of them new-born infants, have been traced.

THE trial of Mr. Paker Deacon for shooting M. Abeille, whom he discovered in his wife's apartments at the Hotel Splendide, Cannes, on Feb. 19, was to take place at Grasse on May 20, before the Assize Court of the Alpes Maritimes.

A DAY IN THE RAJPIPLA HILLS.

"WHERE are you stationed now, Mr. S.?" is the question I often have to answer when I return at long intervals to centres of civilisation. "In Rajpipla," I reply; "and how do you like Kathiawar?" is the next enquiry. Then I have to explain, as I commence these notes by explaining, that Rajpipla is not, as commonly supposed, in Kathiawar, but a tract lying between Baroda territory on the N. and S., and bounded on the E. and W. by the Khandeish and Broach Districts. Its principal natural features are the Narbada river, its northern boundary, and a range of hills which, in continuation of the Khandeish Satpudas, runs down the State from E. to W. The point of present interest is the highest peak in this range. It is called *Dhamanmal*, and is situated in a bee line as nearly as possible 50 miles a little to the N. and E. of Ankleshwar on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The hill, if I am rightly informed, has not been climbed by an European officer for many years, unless some officer of the survey of India did so last year. The last visit, according to the Bhils, was by Colonel Barton, then Political Agent of the Rewa Kantha, and that must have been early in the seventies. I was able to climb it on the 15th instant, and I think an account of my expedition may interest some of your readers in the surrounding country.

My camp being at some distance from the foot of the hill, I set out on horseback early in the morning accompanied by a few Bhils, one of them the local Deshmukh's son. The distance to *Piplod*, where the ascent commences, was, they positively assured me, only *doth gau*, i.e., 1½ *gaus*, or 2½ miles. This means, like the *kosbhar* of the Deccan, or in Scotland *a mile and a bittock*, anything between one mile and ten, on this occasion it was over four. The road lay along a stream, but it was as often in the bed of the river, through water or over big stones, as on decent dry land. Still you can drive a tonga, with very little inconvenience, though no part of the road is made, the whole way from *Ankleshwar* in the west to *Domkhal* on the Khandesh Frontier in the east.

At *Piplod* we were joined by a fresh detachment of Bhils, and the ascent commenced. The sun was nicely clouded by a friendly mist, but the morning was close. The route we took was circuitous, and not trying. There is a more direct one, but the longer one was good enough for us. I used to prefer the steeper and shorter ascents in the Deccan, but that was long ago—*Gunsala Temple*. The hill, I may say here, is some 2,800 feet above sea level, but that probably means not more than 1,700 or so above *Piplod*.

The walk up was very enjoyable though the ground was a trifle rough. Nor was it altogether wanting in incident. At one point a *sambhur* tore away into the jungle; at another a solitary bison careered across a bare level patch on the other side of an intervening gorge, and disappeared in a valley beyond. In several places fresh bison tracks could be seen, and in one the state of the ground seemed to indicate that a number of them had been playing there with their progeny a very short time before. The Rajpipla bison, I ought to add, have been celebrated in song. An ode composed many years ago by a former well-known poet of Surat recounted the doings of a shikar party at "Dharoli Oh," and I think the reference to this particular species of animal was that it was "hated like pisos" by—well, a gentleman who now adorns a Deccan Collectorate.

And while on the subject of shikar let me mention that just before reaching Piplod I was shown a hill on which the present Political Agent shot a tiger last month. He was a noble brute, he was nobly slain in fair fight in the open—not one of those beasts which, according to Sir Ali Baba, are kept fatted for the Politicals of Northern Agencies, and driven under a tree to the slaughter. The Bhils will tell of this tiger's whiskers for many a day, and the bristles will grow yet to the dimensions of *Karwa* reeds.

But to return to the mountain. On reaching the top I found there were two peaks. The more distant was the higher, and thither we proceeded. This one is *Dhamanmal*, the lower one being called *Waghantes*. The Bhils represented that they are the haunts of the serpent (*dhaman*) and tiger (*wagh*) gods,—"brothers," one of them added,—both of whom are worshipped in the village below. Each god has a *fouj* or army of his own. *Waghantes* has exactly 100 of his own species. *Dhamanmal* has three score bears. The twin peaks and their stony character reminded me very much of Ben Cruachan in Argyllshire, and the serpent mound in the vicinity of that mountain is another point of similarity.

We were all badly athirst, for we had not drawn rein, so to speak, the whole way up, so we sat down to refresh ourselves. The Bhils passed round a hoary old water bottle, and I helped myself from a more modern vessel of vulcanite, a perfect non-conductor. A little, a very little not more than 1 to 20 parts of *Aquapura*, addition of the dew of certain mountains many a league away is a most excellent restorative on such occasions. The Bhils had tobacco too, for they enjoy a smoke, and not the men alone. The ladies also indulge but prefer the pipe to the cigarette. You may see any morning, as you enter a Bhil hamlet, the mistress of a house, in rather liberal deshabille, sweeping the ground about her threshold, and smoking a black clay cutty the while.

The Deshmukh produced an entirely elegant *chakmak*. He had cotton of a jungle tree in the hollow bean-shaped seed of the ordinary toddy palm, and easily ignited it with his flint and steel. I tried to do the same with a lens from my field-glass, but failed. The Bhils were, however, vastly amused when I set fire by this means to a little gunpowder out of a cartridge, and roared with merriment when I made the Deshmukh jump by surreptitiously transferring the beam to a certain fleshy part of his leg as he sat on the slope above me.

I next got out my Topographical Maps to examine the country. The morning was unfortunately a little disappointing. During the past week the mist has completely cleared off by 9 or 10 a.m. daily, so I had confidently anticipated a magnificent view. But this morning light clouds hung about the horizon, and the scene from this specular mount was somewhat circumscribed in consequence. But it was glorious and extensive all the same. A little to the east, away beyond a mass of crags, knolls, and mounds confusedly hurled. The fragments of an earlier world, is the vally of the *Dewadi*, which separates Rajpipla from Khandeish. Beyond the river is the magnificent pinnacle of *Hirajibhawa*, about the same height as our own hill. To the north the waters of the Narbada can be distinguished some 7 miles distant at one point, and some 20 miles away at another. The former is at sacred *Sulpan*, where the *Dewadi* joins the Narbada. Here is an ancient temple of Mahadev, visited by all the *parkramaasis*, or holy men who perambulate the

the routes by which the Marathas used to come up from the south to plunder the plains of Gujerat. An alternative way was round the western or Broach end of the hill range, passing close to *Ratanpur*, also a place reputed to be very ancient. Here are the mines of cornelian and agate, supposed to be referred to by one of the ancient classical geographers. They are owned by the State, and farmed out. The stones are taken to Cambay to be polished, and some very beautiful specimens can be obtained there. Here too is the famous *royan* tree, once used for purposes of ordeal. Suspects were brought from far and near to be put through a hole in the tree, which closed on the guilty, but expanded to let the innocent pass through. The saint buried here was a Mussulman, called *Bawa Ghor*, and his shrine is on the top of a hill. Formerly that situation was occupied by the temple of a Hindu goddess called *Makan Devi*—the butter goddess. A maund and a-half of oil was burnt daily at her attar, and the blaze of light was so great that it one day attracted the notice of the Prophet Mahomed, away across the sea at Mecca, and he sent Bawa Ghor to see what it was. On his appearance according to one account, the temple subsided into the hill, and there it will doubtless remain till some Indian Schliemann comes and digs it out.

But I have wandered far from new Rajpipla. The ruins show that it was once a large and important place. The principal temples at Nandod—the present capital of the State—and dedicated to *Harshidi Matha*, the tutelary goddess of the reigning family, were all founded on the same day. There are strange rites still performed here. Every year at the *Dassera* a man sits, in propitiation of the family goddess, for seven days in one position, without food or sleep, and getting for drink only an occasional draught of the infusion of opium, called *Kasumba*. Men keep watch over him night and day with drawn swords, but he is allowed some entertainment in the shape of music. Again, when a new Raja succeeds to the Rajpipla *gadi*, it is said that he attends at the same place to receive as it were confirmation of his enthronement at the hands of the Bhils as the original owners of the country. A certain family or clan called *Kotlas*, come down from the *Juna Raj*, and a buffalo is slaughtered, in the blood of which one of these men dips his big toe, and marks with it the new king's forehead. But the Bhils of the part I am now in take, I find, little interest in these things, and when I try to get out of them whence they came, the only reply is *Bhagvan* flung us down from up there (pointing up to heaven) and gave us billhooks and axes. That's the sort of men we are!

On the *Devnadi* the village of Domkhal is visible. It has a history. Like many a place in the now jungle-covered plain south of our hills, it was formerly a city or *shahar*. This is the Bhil tradition, but indeed there can be no doubt from the remains to be found in the jungles of wells, temples, mosques, and other buildings that the country was once populous and prosperous. But it was devastated by invasion, by a mighty famine, and lastly by a protracted civil war for the Rajpipla throne. The present Bhil hamlet of *Jabugam*, some 30 miles west of *Dhamanmal*, has many such ruins. It is said to have been formerly of great extent. It is also said that when it was abandoned the cities of Surat and Broach were built out of the materials thus made available! But even away from such reputed centres, remains are found all over the area referred to, especially of wells with neat little temples and peepul trees beside them, constructed no doubt by pious Sybil Greys of ancient days. If so, there be certainly few in the vicinity now to pray for their "Sowles." *Domkhal* itself is said to have been the capital of a great *Raj*. Its silks were famous throughout India. Each cloth had a marvellous representation of the Raja's hand worked into it. This led—the story is too long to tell—to the invasion of the country by a Mahomedan emperor from the north, who was directed to it by a traitor parrot from *Domkhal* itself. For the locality was, and still is, celebrated for its breed of those birds. You can buy them cheap at the *Sulpan* fair.

In the south-east above Domkhal is the large black promontary of *Phankulamali* standing out in splendid relief against a bit of clear sky. It resembles the snout of an ironclad, or a gigantic ploughshare about to be driven through Khandeish swimming in the haze beyond.

Looking due south again I can see where lies the small hamlet of Deomogra, containing another Bhil shrine. Here is the tree whose shadow is stationary. One of the peaks in the jumble of hilltops near is *sambharsingh*, or staghorn, the view from which cast into Khandesh is one of the grandest I have ever seen. Below the hill is the stronghold of Damji Vasava or Thane of Sagbara, and a feudatory of Rajpipla. His domain extends from these hills down to the Tapti river. Damji's name is great *per ora virum* this season, for he is marrying off at one blow three daughters and two nieces, two of the former to Khandeish Mewasis. There will be revelry in Sagbara before the season is over, and a heavy bill to pay at the end of it.

One more hill, a prominent object standing up out of the plain to the south-west is called *Gowasawaz* from an animal of that name that used to haunt it, and which the Bhils have some difficulty in describing. It was not a tiger, nor yet a bison, not a bear either. It partook of the characters of many animals and was evidently a horribly mongrel ogre.

So there is a good deal that is of interest, living and dead, to be seen from this hilltop. Having carefully viewed the tract spread out below me, I begin to regret I have not brought my breakfast, for I should like to spend the day here. The air is deliciously cool, and the perfect peace is soothing to the soul. To reach a point in space like *Dhamanmal*, is like celebrating such a point in time as a birthday or a New Year's Day, and I catch myself yielding to the temptation to make good resolutions.

But I refrain, and instead engage in conversation with the Bhils. They like a talk. Their subjects are limited certainly, and their language or *bat* is uncouthness itself. Damji, of Sagbara, went to Bombay when the *Shahzada* visited it in 1875, and every year he tells me with many superlatives of the enormous houses and the multitudes of ships in the harbour. But your ordinary Bhil is interested in you mainly with reference to your power over his liquor supply, and your designs on his forest. The talk soon comes round to the former. The price is awful now.—three annas a bottle! Forgetting that the farmer has raised his rates, and that there is now a great difference here as in the more civilised parts of the State between present and old rates, I incautiously remark that *they* at any rate have not much to complain of, and ask what they used to pay in the Raja's time. "We got 16 bottles for a rupee," came with something like a shout from a Bhil in the background. I looked at him. He was what Burns would have called a "towsie tyke," with an eye like the eye say of a woman's suffrage *agitatrix*. I could say nothing, and when another individual on the outskirts of the assemblage observed that widows used to have plenty of clothes in those days, implying as I thought that the present administration had dried up the very wellsprings of charity to the widow and the orphan, my humiliation was complete. I was afterwards informed that what was meant was that in those halcyon days even a widow could have her little still, and turn an honest anna by it. It is much the same thing, and I felt as if Mr. Dantra and the Thana Sabha had been scarifying me in the public prints, and as if life would never be the same again.

Sixteen bottles of prime mhowra spirit to the rupee, think of it! I doubt if a madam saheb gets as many loaves for the debased coin at Poona or Mahableshwar. A still in every village, mhowra trees *everywhere*, and their juice distillable with the aid of only two earthen pots and a piece of bamboo! India was, I believe, once characterised by an Irishman as a country where if the *pisanthry* were a trifle below the mark, the *thirsts* at any rate were the "foinest and hilthiest in the world," and certainly there were formerly places in it where the gratification of this particular appetite was made extremely easy by nature. And alas! the very brute creation indulge. Even the bears. I have it on record in my office get drunk on mhowra flowers during the season, and are most dangerous if not too far gone to meet about the time of the *Holi*. The bear gardens in the jungles are, I understand, sights to see at such seasons.

As for forest, it is everywhere, and the Bhils have the run of it. There is hardly any cultivable land, in the strict sense, to be seen in the immediate neighbourhood, but the hillsides are much destroyed in many places by the wasteful form of tillage by burning the jungle, known here as *Thumta*, and in the Deccan as *Kumri* or *Dahli*. Here too their license is being curtailed, but the population is fortunately very sparse and can be liberally dealt with. The great enemy of the Forest authorities is fire, which sweeps the jungles in very direction. Very splendid are the illuminations at times. I once watched from my bed two miles of a hillside ablaze. But that is an unpleasant experience for the element is apt to get mixed up with your dreams. In such a country as this, I think must old Homer have been wandering when he produced his grand descriptions of fire raging through valleys, or over forest-clad peaks.

The conversation embraces other matters of local interest, but at last has to be brought to a close. I am always loth to break up such a meeting. They are right good fellows, these Bhils, and I doubt if better specimens are to be found anywhere than those of the tract round *Dhamanmal*. They are good workers under hard conditions of life, patient, simple, and honest, but oh! the improvidence and reckessness of them! I fear drink is the bane of some of them, but it is one of their few pleasures, and their chief *laborum lenimen* should we grudge it them? After all it is the fact that they do not often exceed, but chiefly at *three* great festivals during the year, and then, as Horace says:—Then they *do* drink, then they *do* beat the ground with lively foot! For they are noble dancers as well as drinkers. It is not in civilised circles only that the two things go together! Every year at the *Thana* village of this *Mahal* we have a big display. Each *pargana* sends a *toli* or band of performers. The men don silken cloths and peacocks' feathers, and have small bells strapped about their ankles. The proceedings are characterised at first by a ridiculous solemnity. But gradually the "fun grows fast and furious." The musicians get excited, and encourage the dancers. One little man bounds in and out among them like an Indiarubber ball, playing his pipe all the time. The *piece de resistance* is a two-storied circle the men mounting on each others shoulders and dancing round. The whole closes with a musical solo by one of the Deshmukhs. His skill is well-known. He can keep it up for hours, without introducing much variety all the time. His instrument is a rude bag pipe, but of a kind very inferior in sweetness of tone to the Scotch weapon. At the villages such dances are succeeded by, or combined with, potations, and then we must go to the poet of the old Talernian once more *vizae et insani amores*. Old grudges are or used to be raked up and avenged. Heads are or used to be freely broken over faithless beauties. At times they will go for a witch. The smouldering ill-feeling towards some miserable old crone who, they believe, has been making a tigress of herself and killing the village cattle or poultry, is apt to be fanned into a flame by the prevailing excitement. A rush is made to her house, she is strung up to tree and beaten with bamboos to make her confess. But all this is, I am happy to say, the exception nowadays. Serious crime is much more rare than it was, and we may fairly claim that diminished consumption of strong drink has something to do with the decrease. There has not been a case of witch-beating for some years. In the last, the wise man, or *Bharvo*, who was specially consulted by a deputation from the village, and indicated for a consideration the witch that had brought cholera to it, made himself scarce when he found he was wanted by the police, and probably these gentlemen are as a class less ready to display their skill in divination now.

I should like to say something of the Bhil language, and its strange aboriginal element, but I refrain. I am too far from *Dhamanmal* already. The descent was facile, as usual, and we got back to camp shortly after noon.

May, 7. A. S.

DEATH FROM FEVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been considerably shocked of late years to hear so constantly of the death of fine young men, mostly officers of the army, from what is termed enteric fever. There seems something inexpressibly sad in the thought of these bright young lives being cut off just after the drudgery of their school life is over, and their career of usefulness is about to commence. Lately in Bombay a number of deaths have occurred among young Englishmen, and it has set me thinking as to the cause of all this—fever? The men who have died have been healthy and sober, they have lived well, and in the healthiest parts of the stations they have been located in. They have had cool houses, servants, conveyances, medical attendance at command, and, in fact, every item that can in the natural order of things conduce to health yet they have been nipped off in the flower of their youth, while all around them men under less favorable conditions have lived and thrived. Why?

You may possibly laugh at me for my theory, but I am pretty sure, after twenty years of Indian experience that I am right, and that these young men have been the victims of fashion, the fashion of wearing those nobby-looking little cricketting caps and tweed caps before the blazing Indian sun has gone down to rest. I feel sure in my own mind that to this ridiculous fashion are due half the cases of fever (sunstroke?) that we hear about, and which prove so fatal. When I came to India, twenty years ago, we all used to stick to the thickest sola topees we could lay our hands on till the sun was down, and then, as a rule, we ignored any sort of head covering. When we came out from the racquet court, for lawn-tennis was not hatched then, you would see a pile of sola topees thrown down on the ground in mute testimony that it was "sun-up" when the players arrived at 5 p. m. and "sun-down" when they knocked off. Well, Sir, railways and quick passages home, globe-trotters and increase of Europeans of sorts soon played Old Harry with our sola topees. First of all came that delusion, Elwood's felt helmet. Then that gave way to the hideous double Terai hat. Next we reduced the head protection to a black felt; and now we have the flannel or cloth cap, which is absolutely no protection whatever. If you will take the trouble to count the number of men promenading or driving about the Fort at 5 p. m. when the sun's says strike just above the ear, and old Sol is fiercest you will find that among the Europeans the number of men wearing pith sola topees is in about the proportion of one to a hundred, those wearing felt helmets about five to a hundred while the majority of good looking young men sport the tiny cap.

Then they are surprised that they get ill! The only wonder is that any of them manage to live at all. The straw hat, which looks better on most men than either the cap or black hat is less open to objection though I still contend that the pith sola topee is the safest head-gear till after sundown.

Before the introduction of this useful "thatch," fever and sunstroke were as common among Europeans in India as they appear to be now, but if you will turn up statistics you will find that after the introduction of proper head protection the number of deaths from fever and sunstroke fell off very considerably. Anyhow on the principle that prevention is better than cure I advice our young "bloods" if they want to keep free from fever to look after their heads and keep them cool a little more than they do now.

QUI-HAYE.

THE JANJIRA BOATING FATALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I came across in your issue of the 17th instant an extract taken from the *Maratha*, with regard to the serious boat fatality at Janjira, on the 23rd ultimo. The extract contains some misstatements. May I, therefore, take the liberty of correcting them?

1. The boat sank in the sea when the passengers were being brought from the steamer Savitri to the shore.

2. There were in all 62 or 63 persons in the boat, of whom 6 were drowned.

3. A boat from the shore and a life-boat from the steamer rescued 57 persons; and three dead bodies were found on the 23rd and two on the 24th. The dead body of one Brahmin from Alibagh has not been found. The statement that there were 75 passengers in the boat seems to have no ground. The matter was enquired into at once on the same day by the Janjira authorities, and the prosecution of the servants of the company has been instituted. I also hear that the matter has been reported to higher authorities. As the case is *sub judice* I would refrain from stating as to whether the accident happened through the carelessness of the servants of the company or through some other cause.

—Yours, &c.,

Murud, Janjira, May 20. A. B.

IN THE CHIN HILLS.

HAKA, May 18.—There has been a very welcome break in the rains during the past few days with warm sunny weather. The extension of the telegraph line from here to Falam, advocated in a former telegram, has now been sanctioned, and a telegraph party has come up to carry out the work. The Munilipi post, in the Tlang Tlang country, was closed, and the garrison returned to Haka on the 6th instant. Surgeon-Captain Graves, who come in with the party, has been transferred to Mandalay.

The engineers are having some difficulty with their Burmese coolies, many of whom desert and return to Burma.

Haka may now boast of having made a start at polo. There are two eligible sites, but either of them would require the expenditure of a good deal of money before it would make a decent ground. However, not to be overcome by trifles, our players may be occasionally seen knocking the ball about.

On the 16th instant, the Chins celebrated their yearly festival of propitiating the Boinu *nat*, or spirit. It was a sort of general holiday, and crowds went down to the Boinu, four miles off. There they ate and drank copiously, sacrificed a fowl to the *nat*, caught a few fish, and returned to their villages. The majority of the crowd consisted of women and children.

Sonbaik, the head Tashon Chief, has plucked up courage and returned to Falam. The Falam post has been removed from Old Falam to a site, a mile further west, on the same ridge. The Haka Chiefs are very jubilant at the news of Meekway's capture by the Fort White column. Meekway had tried to "boss" the country side and had made it very hot for the Hakas, many of whom he had killed.—*Pioneer.*

SHOCKING MURDER AND SUICIDE AT NOWROJI HILL.

SHORTLY after two o'clock, on Saturday morning, a shocking tragedy was enacted in a house, at Nowroji hill. A ship-labourer, named Sambhoo Rukhmia, murdered his young wife, Radhee, about 20 years of age, by cutting her throat with a knife, and then took his own life in a similar manner. The circumstances of the case are of a shocking character. It appeared that Sambhoo was married to Radhee about six years ago. They lived on very amicable terms until two months ago, when the husband began to suspect his young wife of infidelity. He saw that the unfortunate girl Radhee was on terms of undue intimacy with a young man, Nama, who lived in the same house. Since that time frequent quarrels took place between the wife and the husband, and the later recently told his brother of his doubts about the fidelity of his wife. He asked the girl to accompany him to his country, but she, fearing ill-treatment at the hands of her husband, declined to go with him, and so the husband went alone and the girl went to live with her father. The husband, however, returned to Bombay in a few days, and on Friday evening last he again requested his wife to go with him to his native country. The girl entreated the husband to drive from his mind all idea about her infidelity, and exhorted him to believe that she was innocent. She emphatically declined to go to her husband's native country. On Saturday morning, at two o'clock, the tenants of the house were aroused from their sleep by hearing the screams of Radhee, who cried out "I am struck! I am struck!—brother-in-law, come to succour." Rama, the brother-in-law of Radhee, on hearing the alarm, ran up to her room, but to his surprise found the door of the room closed from the inside, and was thus prevented from rendering any assistance to his sister-in-law. Rama at once ran for a policeman, who opened the door of the room by removing the latch. The room was dark and a light was brought, when, to the horror of the tenants, the husband and wife were found lying dead in pools of blood with their throats cut and a sharp knife covered with fresh blood lying near the deceased Radhee. The policeman, without disturbing the position of the bodies and without removing the knife, at once reported the matter to Superintendent Brewin and Inspector Cobb. The terrible deed seemed to have been premeditated as the husband had got his knife sharpened some time back. An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the coroner, at Nowrojee Hill, when the following evidence and verdict were recorded:—

Rama Rukhmajee, a ship-labourer, living at Nowroji Hill, said: The deceased Sambhoo was my brother. He was also a ship-labourer and his age was 30 years. He lived in a room with his wife at Nowroji Hill. About two months ago he told me that he suspected intimacy between his wife and one Nama, who also lives in the same house. He said he saw his wife, go into Nama's room for a light, and after she had got a light, Nama blew it out three times. Since then the deceased and his wife lived on bad terms. Six weeks ago he wanted his wife to accompany him to his country, but she refused to go and so he went alone, and she went to live with her father. He returned to Bombay from his native country in four or five days and asked me to go and fetch his wife, but I declined to do so as there was a quarrel between them. Seven days ago he went and brought his wife to his house and I heard no quarrel between them. About 7 p. m. yesterday the deceased said to me that he intended to take his wife to his country, but I did not talk to him about the matter. Last night, at 7 o'clock, I fell asleep in my room, which is on the opposite side of the room of the deceased with an open passage between. About 1 o'clock this morning I was awakened by some one knocking at my door and, as I was opening it, I heard the deceased Radhee calling loudly for me, and immediately after the voice ceased, I came out of my room and found four or five neighbours outside and the door of the deceased's room fastened from inside. I called out to deceased but received no reply. I kicked at the door, but could not open it, and so I went and brought a policeman, whom I found on the Jail Road. The door of the deceased's room was still closed. The policeman removed the latch of the door with a nail. There was no light in the room. Lights were subsequently brought, when I saw the deceased and his wife lying on the floor near each other with their throats cut. They were both dead. Their heads were touching each other. The knife now produced was covered with fresh blood, and was lying by the side of the deceased Radhee. The position of the bodies was not disturbed. There was a large quantity of blood under both the bodies. The knife belonged to the deceased Sambhoo, and has been in his possession for three or four years. Its edge is now very sharp, and it appears to have been recently sharpened. There is only one entrance to the room of the deceased, and that is by the door. The partition between the room of the deceased and the next room goes up to the roof. When I came out of my room I heard somebody breathing with a gurgling sound in the room of the deceased. I was talking to the neighbours for two or three minutes before I went for the police.

Gunpat Abba, a ship-labourer, said: The deceased Radhee was my daughter. She was 20 years of age. She was married to Sambhoo six years ago, and had no children. They sometimes quarrelled. About two months ago, Radhee came and told me that her husband wanted to take her to his country as he suspected that she had an improper intimacy with one Nama. She said to me that she was quite innocent, and was afraid to accompany her husband to his country. She did not go but her husband went alone to his country, and Radhee came to live with me. He returned from his country in five or six days and came to my house eight days ago and took away his wife. At 3 p. m. yesterday Radhee came to my house and told me that her husband wanted to take her away to his country, but she was afraid to go with him. She left my house about 3-30 p.m. I did not see her alive again. At 3 o'clock this morning I was called to her house, when I saw the deceased and her husband lying dead with their throats cut.

Rukma, a widow, living in the room next to that of the deceased, said: At 2 o'clock this morning I was asleep in the passage that runs past the room of the deceased when I was aroused by hearing Radhee screaming in her room and shouting out to her brother-in-law, Ramjee. I heard her crying "I am struck, I am struck!" Her brother-in-law, Ramjee, came out of his room, and tried to force open the door of the deceased's room; but did not succeed. One Moroba also tried in vain to force open the door. Ramjee brought a policeman, who forced open the door, and Ramjee's wife having brought a light they entered the room.

Duckoo Mancojee, a policeman, doing duty at Oomerkhadi, deposed that at 2-15 o'clock, on Saturday morning, the witness Ramjee and one Moroba met him on the Jail Road, and informed him that a man was murdering his wife and they took him to the room of the two deceased at Nowrojee Hill. The sepoy found the doors closed on the inside. He opened the latch with a nail and went in. He saw the two deceased lying dead near each other on the floor with their throats cut, and the knife produced (before the Coroner) was found lying by the side of the deceased Radhee. The knife was stained with fresh blood.

The jury returned a verdict of murder against Sambhoo Rukhmajee and recorded a verdict of suicide regarding the death of the said Sambhoo Rukhmajee.

GOA NEWS.

THE earnings of the West of India Portuguese Railway Company during the weeks ending 9th and 16th April amounted to Rs. 131 and Rs. 151 against Rs. 351 and Rs. 335 for the same period during last year—Dr. Gomes Ferreira, the Bishop of Cochin, has arrived from Portugal, and is staying at the residence of the Bishop of Damaun, at Colaba. Before his Lordship proceeds to Cochin, he intends visiting the Patriarch Arcbishop of Goa.—Mr. Braganza, the head-clerk of the Health Department, has been suspended for one month for writing a petition to the Government against the Principal of the Medical Board, containing an unfounded accusation.—Colonel Sampay de Mello, in his inauguration speech on the occasion of bringing water to Panjim, assured those present that the work of bringing a more plentiful supply from Banguenim will be taken in hand next year.—Formerly military guards-of-honour were supplied gratis to private individuals on festive occasions. This has been stopped, but guards-of-honour will be supplied on payment of certain fees.—A new tariff has been received in which the custom duties have been increased for certain goods from 35 to 38 per cent. Export duties are also imposed upon articles produced in Goa. The re-imposition of tax on salt will be felt keenly by the people, because their clamour was always against the salt tax when the treaty was in force. The Abkari department will be forced to make good the loss sustained by the extinction of the treaty. The rate on cocoanut-trees tapped for toddy will be increased from Rs. 6 to 10. Government distilleries will probably be abolished to encourage the production of a large quantity of spirit. The restrictions on distilling spirit from *Cajus* and *Cajuris* will be removed.

TREATMENT OF CHILDREN.

AT the usual fortnightly meeting, held last week, an the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, of the members of the Dnyanprasarak Mandli or Knowledge-Diffusing Society, Miss Dhunbaijee Sorabjee Master, a qualified and successful medical practitioner of this city, and the mofussil, delivered an interesting lecture on the subject of the "Treatment of Children." The hall was quite full, there being present a large number of Parsee and Hindu ladies and gentlemen. The lecturer having been introduced to the audience by Mr. K. R. Kama, who was in the chair, she proceeded to say that the room in which a female was confined should be accessible to pure air and well-ventilated, and free from foul smell and noise. It was necessary that the beddin; and the cradle of the child should be clean, and if possible, not on the ground floor, as was the custom in former years among Parsees and other natives; for the ground was almost always damp and noisy, from shops which were usually located on the outer verandah, and other similar causes arising from a number of tenants occupying a house and its flats. In former years when the population of Bombay was not so numerous as it is at the present day, the inconveniences suffered by a woman in confinement were not so great, for there was ample accommodation on the ground floor and less noise and such other disturbing causes. But the present altered circumstances of Bombay necessitated a most careful treatment both of the mother and the child; and therefore, the existing lying-in-asylum should be utilised to the utmost extent, with the view of improving the future growth of the Parsee community in health and vigour. On a child being born, the action of the external air made it cry, and by that natural action its chest and lungs are expanded. It is necessary soon after its birth to carefully and gently wash its body. The current of air should be then made mild and the body wiped dry with a clean towel; generally the milk of the mother is most nourishing; but in its absence a wet nurse should be employed one who should be used. About the time when the child attains its seventh month, teething commences, which proves that it requires more food than the mother's milk, and some further nourishment is necessary. It was a mistake to suppose that because a child cried, milk or food should be administered; there might be various causes for its crying, such as heat or cold or lying down in one position or some pain in the body. When it was able to chew a little food, the mother's milk should be discontinued. In its bedding warm clothes such as flannels, should be placed both under its back and on the upper part of the body. It should be vaccinated at the age of three months, and again when it was three years old, so that all fear of an attack of small-pox is averted. The fair lecturer said the subject was so comprehensive that volumes had been written upon it; but she merely gave an outline of what should be done and what should be omitted, as prevention in all cases was better than cure.

The chairman, Mr. K. R. Kamat, in thanking the lady doctor for her very instructive discourse, said with reference to the baneful practice of permitting—nay of compelling—women during their confinement to lie on a ground floor, that the writings of Zorcaster, the great philosopher on health, made it clear that free air and ventilation and light were the three most essential ingredients to secure the health of the mother and child during this critical period, and that could only be secured by having the place of confinement on an upper floor.

On behalf of this Society it should be mentioned that, owing to the laudable exertions of Mr. Nusserwanjee *Hirjibhoy Patel*, the secretary, lady lecturers have been induced to come forward, and speak before a large audience. The first of such lectures was delivered by Dr. Ruttonbai R. Malabarwala, and the present was the second one of its kind; and it is to be hoped more will follow in their wake.

After the customary thanks, the meeting was dissolved.

AFGHAN AND FRONTER NEWS.

SINCE the receipt of orders from the Amir on the 9th instant, to postpone the campaign against Umra Khan, General Ghulam Hyder has remained in camp at Asmar with his regular troops. The tribal levies have been told to return to their villages until further orders. The reason given to them was the prevalence of cholera; but they would not have been disbanded if the Amir had not ordered the postponement of the Bajaur campaign. Now that Aman-ul-Mulk, ruler of Chitral, has agreed to give in marriage his grand-daughter (daughter of Altamash Khan, the late Khan of Asmar,) to Nasarulla Khan, the Amir's son, to whom she was betrothed some time ago, the Amir has, according to Muhammadan custom, sent the bridegroom's sword to Chitral. The sword was sent under the charge of Muhammad Syed Jan, Sahibzada of Bajaur, who will return with the sword and the bride to Asmar, and thence they will be sent to Kabul.

Owing to the break up of the auxiliary forces with General Ghulam Hyder, Muhammad Sharif Khan, ex-Khan of Dir, has retired to Swat, *via* Abazai; but has instructions from the Afghan General to use all his influence in Swat against Umra Khan. The ex-Khan of Dir receives, for his Tangi and Tokchi jagir, a yearly pension of Rs. 12,000 from the Amir. He intended, we believe, to come to Peshawar from Asmar, but was prevented by the prevalence of cholera.

Among men of note, whose deaths from cholera, in Afghanistan, have been announced, was Shairat Khan, Khan of Janbatai. This chief was Umra Khan's most persistent enemy, and the prime mover in more than one combination against the Chief of Bajaur. He had gone to General Ghulam Hyder's camp to arrange the part he was to play in the campaign against Umra Khan; and thus his hostility to the latter has ended in his death. His body was brought down the Kabul river to Swat for burial.

The son of Muhammad Sharif Khan, ex-Khan of Dir, lately arrived at Peshawar, on his way to rejoin his father in Swat, after spending a month with General Ghulam Hyder in camp. The part which Muhammad Sharif and his son are to play in the campaign against Umra Khan is to cut off the latter's retreat through Swat towards India when defeated by Ghulam Hyder.

One of the Afghan refugees who finds himself now in an uncomfortable position is Mughal Khan, late Khan of Gcshta, who took part against us at Gondamuk. For this reason he does not dare to come to India, and at the same time cannot go back to Afghanistan, where he has influential enemies at Kabul in his own step-brothers, Wali Muhammad Khan and Nur Muhammad Khan, nephews of Sirdar Bahadur Ghulam Nakshband Khan. For the present, therefore, he is taking asylum in Bajaur; but the expected advance of the Amir's troops might make Bajaur also too hot to hold him.

An inspecting medical post has been established at Dhakka by the Governor of Jellalabad, and all travellers from Kabul are there examined by a native hakim, and detained in hospital if they show symptoms of cholera. This, no doubt, does something to protect the Punjab from fresh importations of the disease.

The reason given for the change in the appointment of Agent to the Amir with the Government of India is the excellent service rendered by the new nominee, Sofi Ghulam Rasul, as Agent to the Amir, at Bombay. The real reason is, however, more probably that he is brother-in-law of General Ghulam Hyder, who recommended him, and who has great influence with the Amir just now. Amir Muhammad Khan, late Agent to the Amir returns at once to Kabul. The new Agent, Sofi Ghulam Rasul, arrived at Peshawar a short while ago with Mr. Clemence, who is on his way to Kabul to take service with the Amir. The vacancy in the Amir's Agency at Bombay will be filled by Ghulam Nukshband, a brother of Sofi Ghulam Rasul.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE following is the result of the third Spoon Competition, fired at Colaba, on the 21st May, 1892:—

Rank and Names.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Serg-Instr J G Holland, B B and C I R Vol..	28	27	55
Lce-Corp H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles.....	30	20	50
Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P R Vol	25	24	49
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	24	22	46
Sergt-Major J Beckerleg, Bo Vol Arty	18	25	43
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vol	18	24	42
Sergt-Major J H Downing, B Vol Rifles....	26	16	42
Serg-Instr J Moore, Bo Vol Rifles	20	21	41
Sergt W H Daw, G I P Ry Vols	21	18	39
Sergt-Major H Booth, B B and C I Ry Vols.	22	12	34
Vol M Mullen, Bo Vol Rifles.....	9	16	25
Mr J Swindin, Bo Rifle Club.....	7	retired	7

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

HER Majesty has signified her intention of sending a picture of herself, the late Prince Consort, and the Royal Family to the art gallery of the South African and International Exhibition at Kimberley. Mr. James Lawrence, Mayor of Kimberley, has arrived in London from South Africa in connection with the business of the exhibition.

THE Duchess of Connaught paid a visit on Tuesday (May 3) to the Japanese Gallery, to inspect the concluding series of the "Land of the Rising Sun" pictures, by Mr. John Varley, and the drawings of the Japanese artist, Watanabe Seitei.

LORD DUFFERIN waited on M. Ribot in Paris on Tuesday, May 3, the *Standard's* correspondent says, and requested his Excellency to convey the thanks of Her Majesty to all the French officials for their courtesy and attention during the Queen's visit to France.

SERIOUS complaints have been common recently of the increase in the number of wild animals in several districts of Burma. This increase has been largely due to the disarmament of the people. In Prome wild pigs have greatly increased and have done much damage to crops in the eastern division; and in Minbu leopords have greatly increased, and in various districts heards of wild elephants are doing serious damage. Permission has now been given to Deputy Commissioners, where they believe the animals are doing damage, to lend arms to local hunters to whom special licenses will be given.

"ATLAS," in the *World*, says:—The Duke of Cleveland's Garter has not yet been given away, although more than eight months have elapsed since his death; and the late Duke of Devonshire's stall in St. George's Chapel has remained vacant for more than four months. I understand that the new creations will be announced on the Queen's birthday, when there are to be several additions to the Orders of the Bath and St. Michael and St. George, and a number of gentlemen are to receive "the honour of knighthood." With the exception of Prince George's dukedom, it is doubtful whether any new peerages will be created until the general election, when there is to be a large batch, including Sir Massey Lopes, Lord Algernon Percy, Sir Archibald Campbell of Blythswood, Mr. Tyssen-Amherst, Mr. William Lowther, and Sir Matthew White-Ridley.

"THE CRICKET" writes in *Hearth and Home*:—Lady Turton, widow of the late Sir Richard Burton, has furnished herself a very charming little cottage at Mortlake, close to the Catholic church and burial-ground of St. Mary Magdalene. She calls it "Our Cottage," in memory of her husband, who, during the last five years of his life, never went to any nice place without saying to her, "I wonder if this would do for our cottage," looking forward to the time when he would be free to retire and make a cosy home for himself and wife. Alas! poor Lady Burton has had to make this home alone. I paid her a visit last week, and she took me across the burial-ground where the memorial to her late husband has been erected by a graceful nation. The memorial tent—for so it appears at a little distance—is made of stone, and were it not for the white marble crucifix, the open book with his name inscribed, and Justin M'Carthy's sonnet on a marble slab, it would be difficult to believe that it were not a canvas tent, so beautifully has it been designed.

AT Bow-street Police Court, on May 3, Phillip Dickson, describing himself as a lieutenant-colonel, was charged before Mr. Vaughan with disorderly conduct. A police constable said at eleven o'clock that morning he saw the prisoner in Bow-street. He was throwing silver and copper coins towards a lamp, and they were being picked up by boys. The prisoner did this several times, and caused a large crowd to assemble. He refused to go away when requested to do so, and had to be taken into custody.—Mr. Vaughan (to the prisoner): What have you to say?—The prisoner: That is a very broad and sweeping question. I have a great deal to say. I have as much right to break the law of England as the Duke of Cambridge has, and he kept me in prison for thirteen months in flagrant infraction of the law.—Mr. Vaughan: Tell me why you were throwing these coins about, and why you did not go away when requested.—The prisoner: I tell you I have as much right to break the laws as the Duke of Cambridge has.—Mr. Vaughan: It is perfectly absurd to talk in that way.—The prisoner: I advise you to be very careful of what you say, or you will eat your words with a leek in the morning.—Another constable having given evidence to the effect that the prisoner came to Bow-street station wishing to give himself up, and saying that he had a public grievance, Mr. Vaughan, addressing the prisoner, said: Take my advice. Don't be foolish.—The prisoner: The foolishness is on your side. The poor are under the sentence of the law, but the rich break the laws of England with absolute impunity.—Mr. Vaughan: You are discharged. Go away.—The prisoner then left the court.

THE Earl of Zetland presented the 1st battalion of the Gloucester Regiment, on April 29, with a handsome baton as a mark of his appreciation of the general conduct of the regiment, and of the performances of the band at the Viceregal function. The battalion was paraded on the lawn at the rear of Dublin Castle under the command of Colonel Connor, the men being drawn up in full marching order with fixed bayonets. When his Excellency arrived the band played "God save the Queen," and the battalion gave the Royal salute. The Lord-Lieutenant was accompanied by the Countess of Zetland, the Marquess of Londonderry, and others. His Excellency presented the baton to Colonel Connor, who haned it to Mr. Marks, bandmaster. Colonel Connor returned thanks on behalf of the battalion. The regiment then, by the Colonel's directions, gave three cheers for their Excellencies.

SOME important alterations are to be made at Bisley Camp this year. Shooting instead of commencing on Monday, as it has during the last thirty years, will begin on Tuesday, July 12. All the principal series that are open to volunteers only are to be shot for in the second week, the final struggle for the Queen's Prize, hitherto falling on the second Tuesday, being now reserved for the second Saturday, the closing day of the meeting. The Queen's series will consist of 400 prizes, value £2,220 in all, ranging from her Majesty's £250 for the best man to 100 prizes of £2 each. The Tyro series are to be discontinued, but in their stead a number of places will be reserved in the Queen's and other prizes. Ex-volunteers will be admitted to many of the leading contests. The Duke of Westminster has presented a Challenge Cup to be shot for by companies in field-firing. The Duke of Cambridge's prize will be shot for in two ranges, at 900 and 1,000 yards, instead of only one; and a like change has been made in regard to the prize of the Secretary of State for War. All the leading competitions hitherto restricted to the Martini-Henry are now to be open to the Lee-Metford, the new service arm.

THE London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* writes:—I hear from an authoritative source that it has been finally decided that Prince George shall not return to the navy. His name will be retained on the Navy List, and it is practically certain that he will bear the complimentary title of Admiral of the Fleet, but it is thought that the Prince, who has always had a regard for military life, will, for a period, undergo military training. This, however, will not be for a few months, as he has not yet entirely recovered from his very severe illness of last winter, though he is much better than when he went to the south of France.

THE First Lord of the Treasury, on April 29, sanctioned the contribution, through Mr. Mundella, of a grant of £200 to Mr. Thomas Cooper, the veteran Chartist leader, and author of the poem "Purgatory of Suicides," who is now in his 84th year and infirm in health. The grant is made in recognition of Mr. Cooper's literary talent and influence as a moral teacher.

THE new Governor of the Bank, Mr. David Powell, did a kindly act the other week in travelling all the way to Venice to receive the formal written acceptance by his colleague, Sir Mark Collet, of a se

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN DE MONTMORENCY, Hampshire Regiment, has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Moradabad.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BURTON, 1st Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed to officiate as Commandant of the 2nd Bengal Lancers, Allahabad. Major Garbett, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, now on leave in England, will be offered the permanent post of 2nd-in-Command, vacant by Major Martin's death.

THE undermentioned officers will attend the next course of garrison instruction at the centres noted, and are to report themselves on the 26th instant:—*Kasauli*.—Captain F. C. Colomb, 42nd Gurkha Rifles; Captain R. Southey, 30th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant G. Langworthy, 7th Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant A. W. M. Wilson, 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment; and Lieutenant R. H. Hayes, 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment. *Ranikhet*.—Captain K. P. Apthorp, 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment; Captain R. H. Twigg, 12th Bengal Infantry; Captain C. Jackson, 3rd Bengal Cavalry; Captain L. W. Shakespear, 2-2nd Gurkha Rifles; Lieutenant H. E. Walker, 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Lieutenant E. Layton, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Adjutant, 4th Administrative Battalion, N.-W. P. Vols.; Lieutenant R. C. Boyle, 2nd Battalion Royal Munsters Fusiliers; and Lieutenant S. B. Grimston, 18th Bengal Lancers. *Chakrata*.—Captain G. F. Rowcroft, 15th Sikhs; Captain R.H. Rattray, 22nd Punjab Infantry; Surgeon-Captain G. S. Cardew, M. B., Medical Staff; Lieutenant A. W. C. Booth, 2nd Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers; Lieutenant H. E. Whiffin, 13th Bengal Lancers; and Lieutenant C. Schofield, 4th Punjab Infantry; *Dalhousie*.—Captain A. Nugent, 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers; Captain L. H. Caird, 2nd Battalion, Border Regiment; Captain E. H. Finch, East Lancashire Regiment; Captain E. B. Burton, 17th Bengal Cavalry Captain T. Quin, 3rd Sikh Infantry; Captain C. Davidson, 2nd Punjab Infantry; and Lieutenant H. I. E. Palmer, 5th Punjab Cavalry.

THE following postings have been ordered:—To 1st Battalions.—Captain A. H. W. Lowndes, Rifle Brigade; Lieutenants W. E. Gordon, Gordon Highlanders and G. F. C. Saunders, J. R. Kennedy and F. W. Crawshay, Bedfordshire Regiment. To 2nd Battalions.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Barlow, Major W. B. Graham, Captain A. H. Baldwin, and Lieutenant F. W. Thomas, Manchester Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Huntley, Lincolnshire Regiment; Captain D. H. Alexander and Lieutenant A. C. Daly, West Yorkshire Regiment; Captain C. T. Shipley, Royal Fusiliers; Captain R. W. Jones, Sussex Regiment; Lieutenant F. L. Fosbery; Royal Irish Regiment; F. G. C. Ross, Wiltshire Regiment; F. L. Blosse, Highland Light Infantry; E. E. Bousfield and A. S. Cobe, South Wales Borderers.

LIEUTENANT H. A. HARINGTON, Manchester Regiment, has been appointed officiating Wing Officer on probation in the 26th Punjab Infantry; and Lieut. D. H. Drake-Brockman, 4th Bengal Infantry, permanent Wing Officer in the 16th Bengal Infantry.

THE Queen has been pleased to confer good service rewards upon the undermentioned officers:—Gen. the Right Hon. Sir R. H. Buller, V. C., K. C. B., K. C. M. G., Adjutant-General to the Forces; Maj.-Gen. Philip Smith, C.B., late commanding the Home District; Maj.-Gen. H. C. Wilkinson, C. B., Commanding North-Eastern District; Maj.-Gen. A. H. Stephens, C. B.

MAJ.-GEN. B. L. FOSTER, R. A., who has just taken over the command of the Thames District, has appointed Lieut. G. M. Kirkpatrick, R. E., as his A.-D.-C.

COL. R. G. WOODTHORPE, R. E., of the Intelligence Department at Simla, was a passenger to Bombay by yesterday's mail.

THE Serapis arrived at Portsmouth on the 1st inst. from Bombay and completed the Indian trooping programme.

THE arrangements which are being made by the Duke of Connaught and the District Staff at Portsmouth for the land manœuvres at Whitsuntide are now virtually complete. The operations will be on a large scale, and upwards of 7,000 men belonging to the auxiliary forces will be under arms. The Militia, representing a total of 4,500, will consist of the Edinburgh Artillery, the Fife Artillery, the Haddington Artillery, the Lancashire Artillery, the Londonderry Artillery, the Wicklow Artillery, the Forfar and Kincardine Artillery and the Hants and Isle of Wight Artillery. The Militia will be under training from June 23 to 25, and will be located at the particular stations that would be allotted them in time of war. They will accordingly be distributed in the forts in the Isle of Wight from the Needles to Sandown Bay, and will man the shore defences on the mainland from Hurst Castle to Langston Harbour, as well as the Spithead and Portsdown Forts. From June 4 to 11 the Militia forces will be joined by Sir William Humphrey's Volunteer Brigade consisting of the 1st Volunteer Battalion Hampshire Regiment, and the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Hants Volunteers, and also by the 1st and 2nd Hants Artillery Volunteers and the 1st and 2nd Dorset Artillery Volunteers, making a total of about 2,690 men. The combined operations will be based on the general idea that on the declaration of war the fleet has been destroyed at sea and that the Regular forces are either abroad or preparing to embark, and that the defence of the coast, the Solent entrances, and the approaches to Aldershot and London, is left in the hands of the auxiliary forces.

THE junior officers of the Indian Staff Corps, writes the *Army and Navy Gazette*, have recently been agitating for a diminution of the period of service qualifying for the rank of captain. Unfortunately some officers have taken advantage of the occasion to air their personal grievances—real or imaginary—which has resulted in the appearance of several injudicious letters, utterly irrelevant to the point at issue. But the matter is one which demands attention. Times have changed since the Staff Corps system was instituted, so, also, have the conditions of service. It has to be remembered that the duties of an officer in a native regiment—when the paucity of European officers is considered—are far more laborious than those of a British regiment, besides which it is requisite that the Staff Corps officer should possess knowledge of the language, customs, and caste prejudices of natives, which make the sepoy so much more difficult to deal with than the English soldier. It cannot be wondered at, then, that he feels at times, somewhat keenly, the difference made between him and his brother officer of the Queen's service. The whole Staff Corps organization is expensive and bad, as everybody admits, and it is almost a pity that it cannot be swept away altogether. That step, however, is at present impossible. But it is nevertheless incumbent on those in authority at the India Office that they should make allowance for some amount of soreness when the very nature of service in the Indian Army entails great sacrifices; while the tendency lately has been to withdraw many of the prizes to which officers formerly looked forward. With a reduced establishment of general officers, increased difficulties in obtaining the rank of colonel, and honorary rank on retirement completely withdrawn, it is only natural that there should be a feeling of discontent among those who entered the local army on certain terms and find many of those conditions entirely upset by the new Orders in Council. We cannot afford to have the efficiency of our local Indian Army impaired just now. Yet it will be impaired very seriously if a high-handed policy is adopted at the India Office, where the state of affairs demands consideration, so that the mischief may be undone which has naturally resulted from recent decisions, all of which have hit the Indian officers more or less severely.

IT was stated that the Indian regiment which was lately organised for service at Hong Kong would be in addition to the present garrison and not in substitution for it. This is, doubtless, perfectly true for the time being, but the *Globe* hears that there is some idea of reducing the [redacted] linked battalions by eventually wi[redacted] only from Hon[redacted] Settlements and C[redacted] battalions would be [redacted] ing will, however, [redacted] ment has been [redacted] quite satisfactor[redacted] number of Ind[redacted] scheme.

MORE and more attention see[redacted] weekly in the regular ladies' papers to subjects of Indian and colonial interest. The *Queen* of Saturday, 30th ult. drew attention to the room existing in India for a very large number of trained nurses not only amongst the civilians, but in the zenanas; and supported the contention of Dr. Butler Hamilton, Surgeon-Colonel P. M. O., as to the necessity of a national subscription to establish nurses' homes in connection with the proposal of Mrs. (not Miss) Cutheil, already referred to in these columns.

NEWS from Omdurman states that Mahdism as a religious movement is extinct in the Soudan. The Kalifa's rule is merely a military tyranny supported by the Baggara tribe. He is generally detested, and the natives would welcome any force strong enough to cope with their oppressions.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 6TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, with the Overland Mails of May 6, arrived in harbour, at mid-night, on Saturday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Dr McConaghy	Mr and Mrs Watkins
Mr Holdway	Mr Pyne
Mr Westmacott	Mr Cumine
Lieut Adamson	Mr Binney
Capt Legs	Mr G Tooby
Qr-mr and Mrs Hornsby	Mr DeBurgh
Lieut Axe	Mr Cooper Oakley
Mr Raper	Mr Edwards
Capt Davidson	Mr Skinner
The Misses Lawrie	Mr Wilde
Mr Robinson	Mr Smith

FROM BRINDISI.

Mrs and Master Barston	Mr Barston
Capt Passy	Mr Chambers
Mr and Mrs Simmonds	Mr Meerza
Col Woodthorpe	Mr Middleton
Mr Reynolds	Mr Sargeant
Mr Green	Mr Collins
Mr Lloyd	Mr Llynn

FROM ADEN.—Lieut Short.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MAY 6.

THE COURT.

THE Queen, with Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, arrived at Windsor, from the Continent, on Tuesday evening.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Marlborough-house, on Monday evening.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Dr. Clark moved a resolution in favor of giving to bodies representing respectively England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, the management and control of their domestic affairs. After a somewhat perfunctory debate the resolution was negatived by 74 against 54 votes. On Monday, the greater portion of the sitting was devoted to the consideration in Committee of the clauses of the Education and Local Taxation Relief (Scotland) Bill, and the discussion was resumed in Committee, on Tuesday, but it was again adjourned. On Wednesday, Mr. Haldane's Bill to empower County Councils compulsorily to purchase land was discussed and, on a division, the second reading was negatived by 223 votes against 148. In the course of the debate, Mr. Cunningham Graham violently interrupted and, having been named by the Speaker, he was suspended for a week. Last night the Committee on the Scotch Education and Local Taxation Relief Bill was concluded. The Superannuation Bill was then discussed in Committee.

The House of Lords re-assembled after the Easter recess, on Monday, but the business transacted was purely formal, as it was also on Tuesday. Last night, in reply to a question, Lord Knutsford said that he had not yet received a copy of the Queensland Act for the employment of Kanaka labourers in the colony.

POLITICAL.

Mr. J. Chamberlain, M. P., made a speech at Birmingham, on Friday last; and Mr. J. Morley, M.P., spoke, on Wednesday, at a dinner of the National Liberal Club. Sir W. Harcourt, M.P., also made a speech, on Wednesday, to a meeting of Liberal secretaries and agents.

Mr. T. Usborne (Conservative) was elected on Saturday, without opposition, as M.P. for the Chelmsford Division of Essex, in place of the late Mr. Beadel.

Mr. Bousfield, Q.C., has been selected as the Unionist candidate for North Hackney, and Mr. Meates as his Gladstonian opponent.

Mr. Gladstone declined an invitation to receive a deputation of trade unionists and others to discuss the legal eight hours question, considering that the time had not yet arrived when it could be dealt with properly. Mr. Balfour, in reply to a similar request, said that he could not answer until Lord Salisbury returned.

The Triennial Conference of the Liberation Society was held, on Tuesday and Wednesday, at the Holborn Restaurant, under the presidency of Dr. Spence Watson. Speeches were made and resolutions passed expressing belief in the early success of the cause of Church disestablishment.

IRELAND.

Mr. Blaine has notified to the Clerk of the House of Commons that he does not intend to proceed with the Home Rule motion of which he had given notice for to-night.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National Federation in Dublin the receipt of £76 was acknowledged.

An application with reference to the Irish Home Rule funds lying in a Paris bank was made on Friday last before Mr. Justice North, and it was ordered to stand over for a fortnight, the fund not to be dealt with in the meantime.

GENERAL.

The May-day labour demonstration was carried out, on Sunday, in Hyde Park, in fine weather. Processions of various trades, with banners and music, marched in good order to the place of meeting, where an immense gathering of people had collected. Speeches were delivered in favor of an eight hours day and of various demands of labour, and everything passed off without any disturbance.

An Anarchist meeting was also held in one part of the Park, at which Louise Michel and other speakers declaimed against property, and declared that the people could only obtain their rights by the use of force.

The usual banquet preliminary of the opening of the Royal Academy exhibition was held on Saturday. Sir F. Leighton presided, and the company included the Duke of Cambridge, many of the Ministers, and a large number of distinguished personages.

Dr. T. B. Diplock, Coroner for West Middlesex, died on Friday, aged 62. Mr. T. Wilson, Mayor of Appleby, and one of the Coroners for Westmorland, was killed on Saturday, by being thrown from his horse.

General T. H. Pearson, Colonel of the 12th Lancers, died on Friday last, aged 85.

Mr. Tom Hohler, at one time a famous singer in London, who married the Duchess of Newcastle, died on Monday, at Monte Carlo, from dropsy.

Mr. Charles Flower, the head of a large brewery firm at Stratford-upon-Avon, and a contributor of £30,000 towards the Shakespeare memorial in that town, died suddenly, on Tuesday, while attending a council meeting.

The famous racing colt, Orme, belonging to the Duke of Westminster, is suffering from the effects of poison secretly administered. The Duke has offered a reward of £1,000 for the detection of the criminal.

Mrs. Osborne was released from Holloway Gaol, on Saturday, weighty medical representations having been made to the Home Secretary as to the critical condition of her health.

LATEST.

A telegram from New York states that a bridge near Medill, Missouri, collapsed under the weight of an express train, yesterday morning, and that thirty-five passengers, it is feared, were drowned or otherwise killed.

The Italian Government was defeated in the Chamber, last night, on a vote of confidence, which was rejected by 191 against 180. The Marquis di Rudini and his colleagues at once resigned.

At the annual meeting of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, the retiring president, who is general manager of the Commercial Bank of Australia, said that the recent troubles were really due to an unhealthy expansion of credit. He thought the worst was now over.

It is reported that fifty Armenians in the vilayet of Erzeroum have been arrested for conducting a propaganda in favor of the Greek Orthodox Church.

A fierce conflict is said to have taken place, on Wednesday night, on the Polish frontier between Russian police and peasant emigrants. The latter were trying to cross into Austria, and resisted by force of arms when the frontier guards drove them back. Many are reported to have been injured.

Very, whose restaurant in Paris was blown up, the other day, is believed to be dying. Ravachol is to be removed to Monthrison, and tried there for murdering the hermit of Chambles.

The Canadian House of Commons has approved the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the conduct of Sir A. P. Caron, a Cabinet Minister, who is charged with taking money voted for railway subsidies in order to pay election expenses.

Mrs. Annie Cohen, a Jewish widow of 33, living in Spitalfields, obtained a verdict for £250, yesterday, in the London Sheriff's court against Leon Grunberg, described as a shipping agent, and now believed to be in Germany. He had promised marriage, and the Jewish betrothal ceremony had taken place, but on the lady's friends procuring the execution of a marriage contract his demeanour altered.

At the inquest on the death of two girls, aged 21 and 18, who lived by immoral practices and died of strychnine poisoning in their Stamford-street lodging, the jury, yesterday afternoon, returned a verdict stating that there was nothing to show who had administered the poison.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Capt. H W Hadfield, Mad. Ret.; Sir A A Hood; Sir G E Nugent; Genl T H Pearson, C B; Col C T Barrow; Mr. Lumb Stocks, R A; Count Holstein-Holsteinborg, Lady Susan Smith.

THE TRIAL OF DEEMING.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

THE trial of Deeming, *alias* Williams, for the murder of his wife, near Melbourne, Australia, was brought to a close on Monday (May 2), when Mr. Deakin, who acted as the prisoner's counsel, called several witnesses for the defence.

Dr. J. W. Springthorpe, President of the Melbourne and Victoria branch of the British Medical Association, one of the two medical men who signed the affidavit declaring that a postponement of the case was necessary to enable an investigation of the question of Deeming's sanity to be made, deposed that he had several times examined the prisoner, and had subjected him to a number of tests. The prisoner had informed him that before the age of 12 he was placed in a lunatic asylum near London by his father, and that this was almost all he could remember of his early youth. He was never really in good health, and was nicknamed "Mad Fred;" and for calling this name after him he on one occasion threw a girl into a canal. When he was 16 he ran away from home, and being found in the streets of London in a perfectly destitute condition was sent to another asylum. While confined there he was known as Teddy Williams. One day he escaped by climbing over the wall, but he was soon afterwards recaptured through tearing his clothes in a fit in the street. Both his father and his mother were mad, and the latter was an inmate of a lunatic asylum for a time, being restored to liberty on the eve of the prisoner's birth. The prisoner also alleged that his brother Sam and one of his sisters were likewise insane; and that his brother Albert, who is still in England, could give evidence to this effect if he wished. His father Deeming, was described as an "old brute," and he attributed to him immorality of the most shocking description. With regard to his own subsequent career, Deeming stated that he had travelled extensively in different parts of the world, constantly changing his name and occupation, with no other object than to escape from himself. His mother continually appeared to him in visions and ordered him to destroy his wife and so powerful was her influence over him that while he was living in South Africa, he had to leave his wife in order to avoid carrying out these imperative behests. The prisoner also recounted many strange adventures in foreign countries. He claimed to have killed two lionesses in their cage in South Africa, explaining that he took the cub of one of them home to England and sold it to Mr. Cross, well-known dealer in animals, at Liverpool. Witness declined to commit himself to any positive opinion as to the truth of the prisoner's allegations. Deeming, he said, told him that the epileptic fits to which he was subject sometimes lasted four days, and that while they continued he had absolutely no knowledge of what he did or said. He was always greatly surprised to learn afterwards how he had conducted himself during the seizure. He did all he could to conceal the fact that he was subject to these attacks, fearing that if it were known it might prevent him from obtaining employment. He declared that he had fought hard, even desperately, against the sinister influence of his mother's apparition, and he told his wife that his reason for sending her home to England from South Africa was to avoid having to kill her. The prisoner also made several declarations in reference to the Rainhill tragedy. He stated that a man, named Ben Young, living at Rainhill, came to him after the arrival of his wife at that place, and said she was prepared to go away if she got £50. The prisoner handed Young that sum of money, and he subsequently came back and announced that Mrs. Deeming had gone. After he had driven out with Emily Mather once or twice she asked him to marry her. He explained to her that he was a married man, but she retorted that that obstacle had been removed. When she said this the prisoner alleged he seized her by the throat and demanded an explanation. He did not, however, state what reply she made, but he added that during the outward voyage to Australia, Emily confessed that she had another husband, whose name was Hughes, still living. After their arrival at Melbourne she declared that she had seen her other husband in that city. She shortly afterwards left the prisoner, fearing, he alleged, that she might be implicated in the murder of Mrs. Deeming, who was killed by Ben Young for the sake of the £50 entrusted to him by the accused. Witness was further examined at length as to whether, in his opinion, the prisoner was really laboring under the hallucinations of which he spoke, whether he was also epileptic, and whether in that case he would be capable of perpetrating any enormity. Witness declared that he thought the prisoner's statements were knowingly misleading when he was trying to screen himself; but neither in reply to Mr. Deakin nor in answer to the judge would the witness commit himself to any definite opinion as to whether Deeming was capable of distinguishing between right and wrong, or whether it was within the bounds of possibility that the whole tragedy might have been enacted while the prisoner was in an epileptic state. Witness adhered to his declaration that it was impossible to determine these points without further *data*.

Dr. Fishbourne, who also signed the affidavit in support of Mr. Lyle's application to have the trial postponed, deposed that all the symptoms observable in this case, both mental and physical, pointed to the existence of a serious brain disorder. If the prisoner, he said, was a victim of hereditary insanity and epilepsy, *plus* the illusions had described, it was quite possible that the murder was the work of a maniac. From the accounts which had been given of the fit that Deeming had in the train, witness derived a positive belief that the accused was epileptic.

Dr. Deakin, in his address to the jury on behalf of the prisoner, reminded the jury that so serious a charge as this must be absolutely proved, and that they must give the prisoner the benefit of any doubt that might exist in their mind.

At this point the learned counsel's address was interrupted by hostile shouts and great uproar on the part of the crowd in the street. The police, who were endeavouring to maintain order outside, were reinforced, and the crowd having been driven back, the trial was enabled to proceed.

Mr. Deakin, continuing, said no man had ever sat in a dock in circumstances similar to those in which Deeming was arraigned. The prisoner had been judged before his trial, weighed down by public opinion, hunted by land and sea. He ought to have entered the dock an innocent man in the eyes of the jury, but instead of that he had been judged and condemned beforehand by the Press and the public. The evidence for the prosecution was wholly and solely circumstantial. Should the jury find, however, that it was the prisoner who actually committed the murder at Windsor, then he would submit that if it were true that there was lunacy in the accused's family, that he was suffering from the diseases which had been described to the court, and that he was labouring under an imperious mandate to commit murder, conveyed to him, as he imagined, by his mother in a vision, and bearing in mind, moreover, that the prisoner had been punished as a thief and as a bigamist, then they approached a story which was of almost unparalleled atrocity—a story of crime which the prisoner denied and attributed to others, and which had wrung the heart of England as no other crime had ever done before. It was asserted that the prisoner after murdering one wife married again, and having gone away into a strange land with his bride, there fouly murdered her almost immediately after their arrival. "Is it possible," counsel exclaimed, "to listen to all these statements and say this creature is human? The highest medical officer of the Government, Dr. Dick, has sworn that he believes the prisoner to be an instinctive criminal. We may go further than that and say that the disease has left its mark upon him in the most terrible manner. The criminal insane have no responsibility in the eye of the law, but insanity in its different forms has baffled some of the greatest men the world has seen. The law cuts the gordian knot and says a man is supposed to be sane until he is proved to be insane. Therefore, I have contended that tests should be made by a series of special examinations." Counsel proceeded to discuss at great length the question of insanity and personal responsibility. He submitted that the power of control over one's impulses must be a leading consideration, and quoted American cases to show that judges in that country had recognized this proposition. He complained that the medical experts called for the defence had not been allowed to see the prisoner except in the presence of the gaol doctors and officials. The medical officers of the Crown, he thought, had not given the case the attention it demanded. "Drs. Springthorpe and Fishbourne," he remarked, "are among the brightest ornaments of their profession, and are you going behind their judgment to say, without further inquiry, that the prisoner is sane and responsible? Surely you cannot do this! There is, I admit, a certain prejudice against the plea of insanity in such cases as the present, because that plea has been abused, but it is admitted that men have been executed who were insane. I need only refer to the case of the man Schneider, who was executed at Vienna, the other day, and whose brain, upon examination after death, was found to be terribly diseased. The most important question in the whole of this inquiry is: In what state was the prisoner's mind at the time he was alleged to have committed the crime? The evidence showed him to have been kind and affectionate towards his alleged victim. If the prisoner was the murderer, what were the motives which prompted him? It was not gain; it was not jealousy. If he wanted to get rid of his wife what would have been more simple than to leave her here? If you reject the plea of insanity, you have to ask yourselves: Is the murder of the woman in question, who could have been so easily deserted, the act of a sane man? Assuming the crime to have been planned—an assumption which seems to be mainly founded upon the purchase of the cement—you can surely have no high opinion of the man who purchases so near the scene of the crime material to be used in concealing the victim, who takes a villa in an exceedingly populous locality, and who, when he wishes afterwards to sell his effects, specially hires a shop where everything can be easily identified. Are these evidences of sanity? The skull of the murdered woman was flattened by blows in the unreasoning manner peculiar to crimes of violence perpetrated by the insane." Counsel went on to refer to the fit which Deeming had in the train to the seton upon his neck, and to the evidences of disease concerning which there was absolutely no question. In concluding his address, which lasted over an hour, Mr. Deakin said:—"There is a possibility that what the prisoner has said is true. If you believe him to be sane and not guilty, then set him free; but if you say he committed the crime, but is not responsible for his acts, then the doors of this court must only open to admit him into a lunatic asylum for life. Society is amply protected, and I implore you to weigh doubly, trebly, every circumstance surrounding this crime."

Mr. Walsh, the Crown Prosecutor, submitted that the crime had been brought home to the prisoner in the most satisfactory manner. There was not a particle of evidence to show that Deeming was insane. His fellow-passengers on board the Kaiser Wilhelm II. during the voyage from England to Australia had testified that his behaviour was that of an ordinary intelligent man. The medical evidence also pointed to the fact that the prisoner was perfectly sane and in possession of all his faculties. As to the news which had been cabled from England concerning Deeming's family history, it entirely contradicted the prisoner's assertions. "I ask you," Mr. Walsh continued, "to dismiss this nonsense about insanity from your minds, and to come to the facts." The learned gentleman proceeded to review the circumstances of the murder, laying stress upon the precautions adopted to conceal all traces of the crime.

While Mr. Walsh was addressing the court, Deeming sent a note to Mr. Lyle asking for a plan of the house at Windsor where the murder was committed. When it was supplied to him he studied it for some time, and made a number of notes concerning it. He then stood up, and leaning over the front of the dock exclaimed in a loud, clear voice, "I wish to say a few words in my defence."

The Judge: You can make any statement you choose.

STATEMENT BY THE PRISONER.

The prisoner: I have not had a fair trial. It is not the law that is trying me, but the Press. The case was prejudiced even before my arrival by the exhibition of photographs in shop windows, and it was by means of these that I was identified. I leave it to the jury to say if it is not the case that there are hundreds of people in Melbourne who would execute me without a trial. If I could believe that I committed the murder I would plead guilty rather than submit to the gaze of the people in this court—the ugliest race of people I have ever seen. Woods swore he saw a copper standing in the yard, but he could not have done so. Is his evidence to have any weight? I leave it to the jury to judge of the value of his evidence, seeing he told a deliberate lie. I am told that whatever I say will not be believed, and even my own witnesses have been kept out of my way by counsel. It was the Press, not the public, who judged me. People have sworn to seeing me whom I have never seen in my life. Another objection I have to this trial is that no time has been allowed to communicate with witnesses in England and India. It is not a pleasant thing to confess to disease—mental or otherwise—but I am determined to do so in justice to myself and the community. For weeks together I have suffered lapses of memory. In my own mind I know I am not guilty of this thing. So long as Emily Mather was my wife I dealt as gently and affectionately with her as it is possible for any man to deal with a woman. I cannot remember any incident which would have led to this awful crime; there was no reason for the murder. I know the people of Melbourne to-day have been so incited and infuriated by the Press that they would lynch me if they had the chance, but that would not settle the question of my guilt or innocence. Mr. Hirschfeldt swears that the body found at Windsor is that of Emily Mather, but it is a lie. My one comfort throughout this trouble is that Emily Mather is alive. If she were not I would tell you so. I think no more of my life than I do of this piece of paper. My life is ruined. If I were turned into the street to-night a free man, to-morrow would find me in the river Yarra-Yarra. That is the best place for me now. I do not hesitate to give up my life. It would be a pleasure. I have fought the blacks on the Zambesi and have fought with lions single-handed. What is life to a man like me, whose prospects the newspapers and the public have blasted and ruined for ever? I do not expect justice. It is neither in the mind of the judges, nor of the jury, nor of the public to give me a fair trial. The case should have been postponed for two months to enable evidence to be collected. Instead of that, the trial was fixed by premeditation to take place at a time when the public is engaged against me." The prisoner proceeded to criticise Mr. Hirschfeldt's evidence, in reference to which he indulged in some very abusive language. He also complained that the doctors called in by his solicitor had not been allowed to make an independent examination of his condition. He continued:—"I have had great lapses of memory. I have made a voyage of six months' duration and remembered nothing at the end of it. I cannot help these things, if God is pleased so to afflict me. What can I do here without friends or relations? Still the Crown throws every obstacle in the way of the doctors, of the lawyers, and of myself. Can you call this justice? Look at this thing squarely. One of the most unjust parts of these proceedings was the method of identification. I was placed among nineteen other men not one of whom was the least like myself. I was unfortunate in losing my moustache, which was removed by two constables, but I won't give them away." The prisoner went on to comment upon the weakness of the identification of the body of the murdered woman, and added that if he were guilty he would say so. "A verdict of guilty," he continued, "would be the greatest relief to me. The doctor of Sydney Gaol should have been called to swear that I was treated for fits when confined there. There are also many people in England whose evidence should have been taken. My frequent change of name was an habitual fad, and I must ask for an adjournment of the trial if only to enable the evidence of Hirschfeldt to be more closely examined. I ask the jury to consider the evidence most carefully. A man swore he saw me on the verandah of the house in Andrew-street wearing a smoking-cap, a thing I never wore in my life. I spent the whole of Christmas Day in the Exhibition buildings. If I cannot tell the truth myself I want the case put so that the jury may clearly understand it."

The prisoner continued to ramble on in a similar strain for some time, leaning over the front of the dock and gesticulating with his right arm. In conclusion he said, "I am as innocent as a man can be. That is my comfort." He spoke for nearly an hour, and betrayed no sign of hesitation or nervousness.

The judge then summed up, and the jury deliberated for just an hour. Amidst breathless silence the foreman announced that they found the prisoner "Guilty." The jury added to their verdict a rider that the prisoner was not insane.

In response to the usual inquiry as to whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him the prisoner declared that he was innocent of the murder. He had not had a fair trial and a postponement had been refused him because of the expense. He was careless about the verdict, as, if he had been acquitted, he would have committed suicide. The jury had been influenced by the Press. He was not at all disturbed because the world thought him guilty but he longed that Miss Rounsevell should be convinced of his innocence. In conclusion, he asked the judge not to make any speech in passing sentence upon him.

Whether influenced by this request or not the Judge Hodges merely pronounced the formal death sentence.

The prisoner who walked boldly out of the court with his hands in his pockets was then removed to the cells below the court prior to being placed in the condemned cell.

In connexion with the sentence of Deeming, the Press Association says:—An appeal against a verdict in the colonies may be made to the Queen through the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and thus Deeming's counsel can delay the carrying out of the sentence for a time. The first step must be an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, by whom the petition on behalf of a condemned man will be received and heard. If the judges grant the petition a further inquiry will take place. The most recent case of this sort was that of Louis Riel, whose petition was received and granted, but nevertheless he was hanged. Should Deeming appeal, he would not be brought to this country. His advocates would plead for him before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Downing-street.

Mrs. Mather, of Rainhill, indignantly denies the statements of Deeming as to her daughter.

In order to prevent any attempt at suicide the prisoner has been put into irons. He is now writing his biography.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE *Economist* contends that if we are to take an active part in promoting the proposed conference on silver there should be no ambignity in our position. If the hope of "inducements" to be granted by us is to constitute the attraction by which the countries that not many months ago refused to entertain the overtures of the United States are now to be drawn together, we are bound in justice to ourselves and to them specify clearly what "inducments" we are prepared to give. It will not do to say, "Wait till the conference assembles." The journal asserts that we have no right to allow vague expectations of great concessions on our part to be used as a magnet with which to draw other nations into the conference if we know that this cannot be realised; and a futile conference will do mischief by encouraging speculations for a time, and tending ultimately still further to demoralise the silver market.—Mr. T. R. Wilkinson, a well-known Manchester banker, writes to the *Daily News* that more than three years ago he laid before the Treasury a suggestion for the substitution of silver coin for half-a-sovereign, and some millions of silver have since been coined and absorbed by the public. Any demand for silver coin, he adds, will now be readily met by the branches of the Bank of England at either Liverpool, Manchester, or Leeds. The letter referred to by Mr. Wilkinson contained an excessive estimate of the gap to be filled by silver coin. Post-offices could, no doubt, distribute a great deal if they were put to it. It is stated in political circles at New York that a request has been made to President Harrison that the forthcoming International Monetary Conference should be held in Berlin. A twice adjourned meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, to discuss a resolution in support of bimetallism was concluded on May 4, when the resolution was adopted by a vote of 164 to 156. The minority demanded a poll, which will, accordingly, be arranged for. The terms of the resolution are:—"That the unsatisfactory conditions of trade which have existed for so long without there being any prospect of alleviation in the future are largerly caused by circumstances connected with the frequent and violent fluctuation in exchange with India, China, and other silver using countries, and this chamber is of opinion that the Government should take immediate steps to promote an agreement on a broad international basis in order to secure a stable par of exchange between gold and silver money." The resolution was moved by Sir W. Houldsworth, M.P., seconded by Mr. Provand, M.P., and supported by Mr. Barclay, by Mr. Hoyle, M.P., and others, while the speakers in opposition included Mr. George Lord, Mr. Bythell, Sir F. Adam, Mr. C. Hughes, and others.

The *Times* Philadelphia correspondent telegraphs that the United States Treasury, on May 2, held 274 millions of gold, a decrease of 6¼ millions during April, and 425 millions of silver, an increase of 4¼ millions. There are now 154 millions of gold certificates, and 409 millions of silver certificates and silver Treasury notes outstanding. The Treasury spent four millions more than its receipts during April. Its statements for the past ten months of the fiscal year shows receipts 295,528,000dols., and expenses 299,652,000dols., pensions taking 110,000,000 lols.

The report of the Director of the United States Mint states that the product of gold from the native miners in 1891 aggregated 1,605,000 ounces, of the value of £6,635,000, an increase of £66,000 over the previous calendar year, due largely to improved processes of treatment and to the increased amount of gold extracted from lead and copper ores. The product of silver was 58,830,000 fine ounces, of the commercial value of £11,526,000, or of the coining value in silver dollars of £15,083,000, an increase of 3,830,000 ounces due principally to new finds in Colorado and Idaho, and to the opening of the processes of smelting lead and copper ores bearing silver. The amount of silver purchased by the Government during the year was 54,393,912 fine ounces, costing £10,759,000. The average cost of the silver purchased during the year was 0·989dol. per fine ounce. The average cost of the total amount purchased under the Act of July 14, 1890, has been 1·02dol. per fine ounce. The price of silver at the commencement of 1891 was 1·058dol. per fine ounce, and at the close, Dec. 31 was 0·955dol. The average price for the year was 0·99dol. At the date of the passage of the Act of July 14, 1890, the price of silver was 1·7¼dol. per fine ounce; at the date the law went into effect it had advanced to 1·13dol. The highest point touched was on August 19, 1890, 1·21dol. The lowest point touched was on March 28, 1892, 0·85¼dol. At the lowest price of silver during the year the commercial value of the pure silver contained in the silver dollar was 0·73¼dol. at the highest price 0·826dol., and at the average price 0·764dol. At the price of silver, March 28, 1892, the commercial value of the pure silver in the dollar was 0·66dol. The imports of gold during 1891 aggregated £9,059,000; the exports £15,897,000; net loss of gold £6,836,000. The imports of silver aggregated £5,580,000, and the exports £5,756,000; excess of exports over imports £176,000. The value of the precious metal used in the industrial arts in the United States during the year was: Gold, £3,940,000; silver, £1,926; total, £5,866,000.

Sir Edward Grey presided on May 3 at a meeting of the Council of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture, held at the Society of Arts, when Captain Lodger-Symonds presented the report of the Bimetallic Committee, which stated that the most marked feature of the past twelve months had been a further fall in the value of silver. In March the exchange value of the rupee fell to a fraction under 1s. 3d., the lowest point on record. This fall could be traced to three causes (*a*) the revolution in Chili, (*b*) further contemplated and silver legislation in Austria-Hungary, and (*c*) the insufficiency of the American monthly purchases to dispose of the stocks which speculators had accumulated in anticipation of free silver coinage. The fall in silver had, as usual, been accompanied by an equally marked fall in the value of wheat, iron, and other commodities, and by depression in agriculture and a general stagnation in trade. These untoward circumstances had again forced the question upon the attention of men of business, and evidence of a favourable change of opinion in the City of London and in several of the great provincial centres had been laid before the committee. The Chancellor of the Exchequer upon a recent occasion publicly acknowledged that there is a very large section in the country who are showing an interest in the silver question that cannot be ignored The increasing interest which the great labour organisations were taking in the movement was a very gratifying circumstance which the committee desired to note. The committee were further informed that a very influential committee of bankers had been formed in the City to consider the matter, and its first meeting was to be very shortly held at the New Oriental Bank. It had been proposed that the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer should be again approached by a deputation on the subject, and the committee recommended that, should such a deputation be arranged, the council should be adequately represented upon it. He moved that the report should be adopted, and forwarded to the Prime Minister and the President of the Board of Agriculture. Earl Fortescue seconded the motion. Mr. B. Saunt objected to a deputation from the Chambers attending upon the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer in favour of bimitallism, and he moved the omission of this portion of the report. Mr. William Stratton seconded the amendment, and a discussion ensued. On a show of hands the amendment was lost by an overwhelming majority, and the motion was agreed to.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

THE Florence correspondent of the "Times," telegraphing on April 29, said that unquestionable authority enabled him to state that the treaty of the Triple

TERMS OF SERVICE IN THE ARMY.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper issued on Saturday (April 30) from the War Office contains a return showing the estimated cost to the United Kingdom and to India of carrying out the recommendations of the Committee on Terms and Conditions of Service in the Army. The following is a list of the recommendations in question, and in each case the increased cost, whether to the United Kingdom or to India, is recorded :—I.—Recruiting above establishment provided that average numbers throughout the year do not exceed Parliamentary vote, 3,000 men at £40, British, £120,000. II.—General establishment of infantry at home to be maintained at a strength of five times that annual drafts required. The cost of this proposal is covered by the alternative recommendation under VI. III.—Elasticity to be allowed to regimental establishments. The cost of this is covered by recommendation I. IV—A uniform establishment for battalions at home and also abroad. Taking this uniform establishment for battalions abroad at 920 rank and file, this would entail an addition of 120 men to 14 battalions, less a reduction of 200 men on eight battalions at home—net increase, 80 men—British, £3,200. V.—Proposals to stimulate recruiting :—(*a*) Revival of bringing-money (including Militia), £11,200 ; (*b*) revival of advertisements, in addition to posters, £3,500 ; (*c*) recruiting officers to be a distinct class, not, as at present, adjutants of depots or Militia—say 70 at £400 (less extra duty pay of present adjutants), £24,200—total, British, £38,900. VI.—Two alternatives to equalize number of cadres at home and abroad :—(*a*) Addition of five battalions of infantry (less saving on three large depots), £159,500, or (*b*) an addition of a battalion to both Coldstrem and Scots Guards, utilizing the Cameron Highlanders and saving on three large depots. Extra cost, £18,300. (N. B.—If, in addition to raising two extra battalions for the Guards, the Cameron Highlanders is allowed to survive as a single battalion regiment, the cost would be about £60,000 instead of £18,300.) Extra cost of raising three depots from 300 to 800 rank and file to provide for the three infantry battalions in Egypt—British, £64,400. VII.—(*a*) Freeing the soldier from compulsory stoppages not due to negligence or misconduct - *e. g.*, hospital stoppages. barracks damages, tailors' and shoemakers' bills. Taking these as amounting on an average to 2d. a day, the extra cost on present establishments would be about—British, £142,000 ; Indian, £75,000 ; (*b*) giving each soldier throughout the Army 3d. a day as messing allowance, the extra cost on present establishments would be—British, £667,200 ; Indian, £319,000 ; (*c*) clothing (1) soldiers to retain their time-expired clothing £21,000 ; (2) all issues to recruits to be new, £5,900 ; (3) certain articles of necessaries to be provided free annually, £42,100—total British, £69,000 ; Indian, £20,000 ; (*d*) good-conduct badges to be given after one, three, and seven years, instead of after two, six, and 12 years ; no more than three badges to be given. This would cause an increase of at least 50 per cent. to present cost—British, £53,500 ; Indian, £28,000. VIII.—(*a*) Cost of abolishing stoppages for sea kit—British, £1,000 ; Indian £3,500 ; (*b*) special Indian clothing (white and khaki) to be provided free—Indian, £45,000. IX.—Men of good character to be allowed to extend their service with the colours and to return from Army Reserve to complete 12 years with the colours, and, on the other hand, men fully trained to be permitted to pass to the Reserve before the expiration of their colour service. The effect of these proposals will be to reduce the Army Reserve, to largely increase the charge for pensions and married establishments. The cost of the latter may be put at—British, £38,000 ; Indian, £30,000. For increased non-effective charge, see at end. X.—Conditions of Service to be clearly laid before the intending recruit. XII.—Soldiers to be allowed a furlough during last month of engagement with the colours—no financial effect. XIV.—Pay of men in Section D of the Army Reserve to be the same as given to men in Sections B. and C. Present numbers, 9,100, at £3 a head—British, £27,300. XV.—All men in the Army Reserve to undergo a form of training—say 20,000 annually, at £2 per head—British, £40,000. XVII.—Increased rate of pensions to Color-Sergeants and non-commissioned officers of higher rank, and change from triennial increases to annual in case of sergeants, say—British, £50,000 ; Indian, 25,000. XVIII.—Proposed formation of a special department at the War Office to procure employment for discharged soldiers and men transferred to the Army Reserve—no expense unless additional staff were required. XIX.—Proposed employment of pensioners or Army Reserve men in extra regimental appointments at large garrison towns in lieu of soldiers employed at present. Assuming that one-half of the men shown to be employed on extra regimental and garrison duties on June 28, 1890, amounting to 13,000, were so replaced, the extra cost would be for 6,500 men at (say) £45 a man—British, £292,500. XX.—All lance-corporals and acting bombardiers within establishments allowed by Queen's regulations to receive pay as such—British, £26,400 ; Indian, £13,700. XXI.—Men to be encouraged to enter Section D and to extend, so long as medically fit—the cost of this proposal is included in XVI. XXII.—Militia Reserve to be increased as much as possible ; cost £1 per man for bounty, say—British, £15,000. XXIII.—Guards' sergeants employed on recruiting duties to be borne as supernumeraries; there are 17 so employed—17 at £74—say, £1,200. XXIV.—Guard duties in London to be reduced as much as possible—no financial effect. XXV.—Guardsmen to be encouraged to extend and serve on for pensions. For increase of pension charge involved, see at end. XXVI.—Non-commissioned officers of Guards permanently away from their regiments to be supernumerary (this is partially met by XXIII.)—say four per battalion=28 at £74, say—British, £2,000. XXVII.—Cavalry depot at Canterbury to be abolished, and drafts for India to be obtained by volunteers from other regiments. The financial effect of this cannot be estimated without knowing the exact way in which the proposal would be carried out. In any case the saving (which would be to India) would be trifling. XXVIII. and XXIX.—Extension of colour service for Cavalry and Royal Artillery. For increase of pension charge involved, see at end. Saving.—XI and XIII.—Deferred pay to be abolished as such, a gratuity of £1 for each year's service up to 12 to be granted in lieu ; sergeants between 12 and 21 years' service to receive the equivalent of deferred pay in the shape of an increase to their pay—British, £280,000 ; Indian, £140,000. Net increased cost—British, £1,531,100 ; Indian, £419,200—or a total of £1,950,300. N. B.—If, instead of raising five additional battalions of infantry, two extra battalions are added to the Guards, as proposed in recommendation VI. (*b*) the net increased British cost would be reduced to £1,389,900.

Estimated non-effective increased cost of the alterations of the conditions of service.—IX., XXV. XXVIII and XXIX.—On the assumption that the various extensions of colour service proposed by the committee would result in about the same number of men re-engaging for pension as re-engaged under the ten years' system, the increased cost, as compared with the ultimate normal charge under short service, would be allowing for a decrease in the strength of the Army Reserve—British, £529,000 ; Indian, £400,000. XVI.—A deferred pension on attaining the age of 60 to be given to men who have served 21 years with the colours and in the Reserve, of which at least eight years must have been with the colours. Estimated cost—British, £106,000; Indian, £15,700; net increased cost—British, £635,000 ; Indian, £415,700—a total of £1,050,700.

BRITISH INDIAN CLASSICS.

THE *St. James Gazette* seconds Mr. Morse Stephens's suggestion that some English publisher should undertake a systematic reproduction of the classics of British Indian history :—"Portuguese, says Mr. Morse Stephens (*Academy*, April 23), boast with justice of their brilliant authors who, during the period of Portuguese greatness in the East, studied its development and narrated the great deeds of their countrymen in worthy language. But Englishmen may well rank with them such vigorous writers as Orme, Wilks, and Grant Duff, Dow, Stewart, and Tod, Dirom, Beatson, and Thorn. The group of historians to which these men belong has never yet been adequately estimated ; many of their works have never yet been reprinted at all ; and the Madras editions of Orme, Wilks, and Tod, and the Bombay edition of Grant Duff, though reflecting credit on the publishers, are very inadequate to the merit of the books. For these are no ordinary books. They contain alike history and the materials of history. They were written by contemporaries of the events described ; and the authors had the local knowledge, the grasp of the spirit of the times, and the advantage of oral tradition, which must always give their works a reality and their opinions a weight not to be equalled by the most philosophical of modern historians."

PULMONITON or CHERRY COUGH ELIXIR acts as a charm, frequently instantly relieving the cough and enabling the sufferers to sleep and recruiting their strength and battling against the diseases. By its use no more trouble with that unpleasant tickling in the throat which deprives the sufferers from rest—Ans. 12. POPULAR REMEDIES at MADON, SONS and Co., 28, Hummum Street, Fort.

ANGLO-INDIANS AND THE RUPEE.

A CORRESPONDENT, who signs himself "Multa Gemens," writes to the "Morning Post" from Kodaikand, S. India :—I ask you to be good enough to ventilate in your columns the grievances of the Anglo-Indian officials who are now some of them reduced to a state of impecuniosity, and who are, all of them, suffering great hardships through the terrible fall in silver. For the past fifteen years and more, silver has been declining in value, but with submissiveness and patience, and hearts borne up by hoping against hope the ever-increasing loss has been endured without any audible murmur against fate or the powers that be. The latter, I take it, will never do anything to aid us unless pressure is brought to bear. But now the rupee has fallen from 2s. to 1s. 3d, things have come to such a pass that numbers of us are brought to a state of poverty we never contemplated on taking service twenty years ago. The time has now arrived, after years of long suffering and loss, when we ought to have some compensation given us. It will, I think, be conceded by the said "powers" that officials in this country were originally paid good salaries, firstly to make up for the irksomeness of service in such a climate; secondly to enable them to maintain and educate their families in England as education, even supposing the best could be obtained here, could not be complete, either physically or morally, in such a climate and country as this; thirdly, to enable us to put by something for our children in the future. Now, as long as the rupee was at par, or only a little below it, we were able to do this fairly well, but year by year for the past fifteen years and more the rupee has been falling in value until it has now reached the low value of 1s. 3d. instead of 2s. Just consider what this means to all English officials who are paid in rupees. Firstly, as far as expenses out here go, all European stores and articles of dress, &c., have to be paid for in sterling, and thus we lose 35 per cent. on all such purchases, and so living out here alone has become much more costly. Secondly, imagine the loss we incur in remitting money to England for the maintenance and education of our families. About eighteen years ago the rupee was at par, and it cost only Rs. 1,000 to remit home £100, but now it costs Rs. 1,600, so that as a matter of fact we lose over 35 per cent. on all home remittances, and the result is that, after sending home funds for the support of our families in England, we have, many of us, barely sufficient left to maintain ourselves out here. Now, is this just? Surely the Government of India ought to make some compensation for losses sustained in the service of a country which distinctly benefits by the very condition of things that ruins us. All we ask is that up to a certain maximum we should be allowed to remit 50 per cent. of our salaries to England at a fixed rate of 1s. 9d. per rupee. The Ceylon Government has for some time past granted this indulgence to its officers, and why we in India should be left to suffer with our pay so reduced without Government making the slightest attempt to alleviate our hardships is more than I can understand. Is there any body of officers in the world so hardly treated as this, viz., as to have their pay reduced 35 per cent. without their employers doing something to assist them? We are really supposed to work as well and as cheerfully with our salaries so reduced as we did formerly on full pay. If you will use your powerful influence on our behalf and make these our hardships generally known, you will be conferring a great boon on your long suffering countrymen in the East.

BIMETALLISM.

A public meeting was held (May 5) at the Mansion House, for the purpose of cousidering "The Bimetallic Question in its relation to the City of London." Mr. Sampson S. Lloyd presided, and among those present were Mr. H. C. Gibbs, Sir T. Sutherland, M. P., Mr. S. Montagu, M. P., Mr. H. R. Grenfell, Mr. Howell, M.P., Mr. A. W. Jarvis, M. P., Lord Carmarthen, M. P., Sir G. Molesworth, and Mr. B. White, M.P.

The chairman having briefly opened the proceedings, called upon Mr. Herbert C. Gibbs to read a paper on "International Bimetallism and its relation to the Trade and Finance of London." Mr. Gibbs said they had been asked to meet at this time to discuss the silver question, because it was considered that the feeling in the country had become so strong that the Government was bound to take some action in the matter. The rejection by the United States of the Free Coinage Silver Bill seemed to show that though the feeling in favour of International Bimetallism was universal in the United States, they would not take upon themselves alones the dutywhich belonged to the community of a nation of maintaining a par of exchange between old and silver-using countries ; and it was evident that this must be done by all those who would benefit from it, and that we must no longer hope that other nations would be willing to do our share of the work for us. The object of restoring Bimetallism was to remove the evil cause of instability in exchange. With a fluctuating exchange, speculators might make profits, but our trade with India was deprived of that stability and continuity which were the essential characteristics of good business.

This evil was one that was most apparent to the great Eastern banks of this City. It had been said that "the bankers of Lombard-street" were opposed to Bimetallism ; but if this were really true, he hardly thought that their opinion could be based so much on a careful study of the subject as on a natural disinclination to change. But surely their eventual prosperity was bound up in the prosperity of the country, which, again, was bound up in the development of commerce throughout the world, and if it was true, as seemed reasonable to suppose that stability in exchange was necessary for the perfection of our international trade, he thought they would be taking a broad and intelligent view of their own interests if they supported the attempt to promote an International Conference on the subject.

Mr. Thos. Dickson pointed out that the value of the rupee to the Indian labourer was the same now as it was fifty years ago. Messrs. Malcolm, Cowie, and Glendinning having spoken, Sir Thos. Sutherland moved :—"That it is in the interest of the City of London, and of the British Empire, that the Government should take steps to promote an International Conference with a view to re-establish a staple par of exchange between gold and silver-using countries ; and, having regard to the danger and inconvenience caused by the great uncertainty which exists as to future currency legislation of foreign nations, it is important that the action of the Government should be no longer delayed." (Applause.) He said they held a very clear and specific view on the subject, and that was that means could be, and might be successfully taken to establish a par of exchange between gold and silver. (Hear, hear). Their opponents could not deny that silver was, and must continue to be the money of by far the greater part of the trading world. Our interest in the silver question was far greater than that of any Continental country. (Applause.) What they sought to attain by that Conference and what he believed they would succeed eventually in attaining, was an international standard between silver-using and gold-using countries, not in order to give protection to one country more than another, not to confer a favor on one country at the expense of another, but that in the general race of commerce each country might succeed in doing its best. (Applause.)

Mr. S. Montagu, M. P., seconded the resolution, which was passed with but one dissentient.

On the motion of Mr. Grenfell seconded by Mr. H. D. Stewart, it was decided that the City of London Committee of the Bimetallic League should wait upon the Primier, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the First Lord of the Treasury, on Thursday next, and present them with a copy of the resolution.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—May 6.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J G Charles, B C S	Lieut-Col S L Jacob, R E
Mr L W Dane, B C S	Lieut-Col E W Rogers, ISC
Mr H J Pearse, B C S	Maj C B Wilkieson, R E
Mr F B Taylor, B C S	Maj M E O Welch, I S C
Mr A S Womack, B C S	Maj H Mansfield, I S C
Mr L G Evans, B C S	Maj St G C Gore, R E
Mr T Troward, B C S	Capt G W Rawlins, I S C
Mr W F M Wells, B C S	Capt A L Hughes, I S C
Mr W R Green, B	Capt H Templer, I S C
Mr T H Briggs, B	Capt J A Gibbon, R E
Mr H G H Keene, B	Capt A N Carr, I S C
Mr C Patterson, B	Lieut A C J Campbell, ISC
Mr J P Fiddian, M C S	Lieut F de B Young, I S C
Mr J Grose, M C S	Lieut H H F Turner, I S C
Mr M Kennedy, Bo	Lieut K D Erskine, I S C
Col J C Ardagh, C B, R E	Lieut T H Hardy, I S C
Col J Cook, I S C	Lieut E Wintour, I S C
Col H B Jacob, I S C	Lieut C McCarthy, I S C
Col G E Erskine, Bo Cav	Lieut R J D Moseley, I S C
Col O Menzies, I S C	Lieut C P G Griffin, I S C
Col H F Woodcock, B Inf	Lieut J C C Perkins, I S C
Col H C E Ward, I S C	Surg-Maj A S Faulkner, Bo
Col T Walker, R A	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr O'Donnell, B C S, 3 mos	Capt R Light, Bo S C, 6 mos
Mr H Slade, B, 3 mos	Capt A B Murray, M S C, 6 mos
Mr F Fawcett, B, 18 mos	Capt A T Young, M S C, 1 mo
Mr J Thorburn, B, 6 mos	Lt C R Ross, B S C, 4 mos
Lt-Col F W Nicolay, I S C, till July	
Capt C E Poynder, I S C, 4 mos	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr R A Lamb, B C S	Lt-Col St J F Michell, BSC
Mr W H Buxton, B	Lt C H Alexander, Bo S C
Mr A Cumine, Bo C S	Capt W Evans-Gordon, I S C
Mr H W Warden, Bo	

PRINCE MALCOM KHAN AND THE PERSIAN GRAND VIZIER.

PRINCE MALCOM KHAN, writing to the *Times* of May 2, says :—"Your Berlin correspondent reports from a German paper that I was commissioned by the Shah's Government to raise a lottery loan, and that I made repeated attempts to sell the concession for my own advantage. In that statement there is not a word of truth. I have never been commissioned to raise a lottery loan. There was no occasion for me to make repeated attempts to sell such a concession, for the simple reason—that His Majesty the Shah himself, when in England, had sold that concession to a Frenchman. All the documents, perfectly correct and ratified by the double signature of the Shah and the Grand Vizier, have been for two years in the possession of an English bank in London. The origin of that erroneous statement from Berlin is in this fact—that the Shah having sold the concession to the Frenchman referred to, and that Frenchman having sold it to some English company, three months after these transactions the Grand Vizier tried by all kind of attempts to withdraw that concession and to sell it to some Belgian bankers. But having grossly failed in his calculation, and seeing that he had brought upon the Government of the Shah and upon himself personally some heavy claims of indemnity for such dishonest attempts, he now tries by every means to throw the responsibility of his own shameful mistakes upon other people. As for that ridiculous statement that I have been dismissed and expelled from Persia on account of that lottery concession, I have only to say that by a formal order of his Majesty the Shah I am quite free to reside in Europe or to go to Persia at my own convenience, that my quarrel with the Grand Vizier had no connection whatever with any financial question, and that six months after the alleged withdrawal of that concession his Majesty the Shah appointed me his Ambassador at Rome and I refused it, not willing to serve with such a Grand Vizier."

Prince Malcom Khan is the defendant in an action brought to recover £20,000 paid by the Persian Investment Company for the revoked lottery concessions. He admits a cheque for that amount was received by him, but alleged it was paid into the credit of the Persian Government, an allegation which is denied by the Shah's present Minister. The matter came before Mr. Justice Chitty on May 4 on an applicalion by the plaintiffs to require the defendant to make a further disclosure of documents, arguments had not concluded at the rising of the Court. The hearing was concluded yesterday, and at the close of the arguments Mr. Levett, Q.C., offered, on the part of the defendant, to make a further affidavit with regard to the items in the defendant's bankruptcy account which was kept during the time he was Ambassador. He, however, declined to make any concession with reference to the production of certain telegrams referred to, which has been sent during that period. Mr. Justice Chitty said he should consider the judgment he would deliver on the matter, but he did not propose to decide the question whether an Ambassador could be used with regard to a wrong committed during his ambassadorship.

MAY-DAY IN HYDE PARK.

THE "May-Day" Trade Union Demonstration in favour of an international eight hours day, in Hyde Park on Sunday, was attended by a smaller crowd than last year's ; but the procession was much larger. At the time the bugle was sounded for the passing of the resolution the end of the procession was half a mile away from Hyde Park corner. There were sixteen platforms in the Park, eight of which were occupied by the London Trades Council ; while one represented the Women's Trade Unions, two the Social Democratic Federation, two the Metropolitan Radical Federation, two the Legal Eight Hours Day, and one the Fabian Society. An application from the Anarchists for permission to erect a platform in the Park was refused by the Office of Works, but Louise Michel and other French, Russian, English, Italian, and Spanish exponents of Anarchist views, gathered near the Reformers' Three where speeches of an extreme type were delivered. Mr. Cuninghame Graham, M. P., Mr. John Burns, and Mr. Tom Mann were among the speakers on the authorised list. Mr. Burns said personally he was not satisfied with this universal labour picnic. It was not by marching in thousands, with tin swords and tinsel battle-axes and gorgeous banners, that they would influence the political partisans of Westminster. A hundred or a thousand banners would never convert these men unless they were made the winding-sheets and the shrouds with which to terminate their political existence. They should never forget that all the discontent that was germinating in the heart of society must have an outlet some day, and that if Parliament would not grant a legal eight hours day, then a universal strike might have to be resorted to. On a signal being given a resolution in favour of an eight hours working day was put and declared carried.

A meeting of Trade Unionists and delegates from political clubs was held on May 2 in Westminster, to consider what should be done with respect to the resolution passed at the meeting in Hyde Park in favour of a legal eight hours working day. A request has been made to Mr. Gladstone to receive a deputation, but he asked to be excused from conversing on a subject from which advantage could not at this time be derived. It was resolved to adjourn until it could be ascertained whether the Government would receive a deputation. Subsequently, about fifty delegates proceeded to the House of Commons, where it was decided that the Metropolitan members should hold a joint conference on the points to be submitted to them.

EXTRAORDINARY CAREER OF CRIME.

MATHIAS HADELT, 30, a native of Sarrelous, in Rhenish Prussia, was charged, on May 3, at the Drome Assizes, with having murdered the Rev. Father Ildefonse, the purser of Aiguebelle Convent. The prisoner himself was a monk in this convent. According to a "Daily News" telegram, on October 28, early in the morning, Father Ildefonse was found on the floor of his cell, with his face towards the ground. He had a deep wound down on the back of his neck. Life was extinct. The crime had been committed certainly with an intent to rob. The victim's bunch of keys had disappeared, the strong box in his cell had been ransacked, and a sum of 500fr. in gold or bank notes, several Russian bonds, two gold watches with their chains, a ring, and four wedding rings, left by novices in the purser's keeping, had disappeared. The first suspicions fell upon the workmen employed in the convent, but on October 30 the police learned that a Brother Eugene, who was undergoing the probationary term as novice had disappeared that morning. His cell was searched, and a pair of slippers, still damp from recent use, was found. Brother Eugene, whose real name was Hadelt, was arrested at Pierrelatte on the day following. It has transpired that Hadelt has been sentenced in all parts of Europe, under different names, generally for robberies committed at convents. He has twice been a soldier—once in France and again in Germany—and has also sustained the parts at different periods of hermit, valet, cobbler and chemist. The trial terminated on May 5, when the prisoner was sentenced to death.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS

MAY 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian Frontier.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonon temporarily prohibited.

The Bangkok-Saigon line interrupted.

The Mauritius Mail for Zanzibar closes at Aden, at or about noon on Monday, the 23rd instant.

THE value has been sworn at £440,533 of the personal estate of Mr. Henry Richard Cox, late of Hillingdon House, Hillingdon, and of Craig's-court, Charing-cross, army agent, who died on March 2. The executors of his will are his nephews, Mr. Frederick Cox and Mr. G. A. Campbell, to the latter of whom the testator bequeaths £10,000 in new Three per Cent. Stock; to his sister, Mrs. Louisa Campbell, a life annuity of £300 ; to his brother, Sir Charles Cox, a life annuity £1,500 ; and to Dame Elizabeth Rachel Wood, if she should survive Sir Charles Cox, a life annuity of £1,000. A piece of land and two cottages at Hillingdon, which devolved on the testator from his sister Laura, he devises to his nephew, Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Greville, and he leaves all the residue of his estate, real and personal, to his nephew, Mr. Frederick Cox. Mr. John Murray, £71,390 ; Lt.-Gen. Sir George Byng Harman, £43,427 ; Mr. Oliver Heywood, £325,639 ; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Provo Williams Parry Wallis, £74,841 ; Mr. R. E. Morrice, £57,588 ; Mr. F. A. Hankey, £20,384 ; Mr. J. J. Elliot, J. P., £113,000 ; Sir R. M. Mundy, K.C.M.G., £2,828 ; Mr. E. H. Theobald, £157,837 ; Lady Alice Gaisford, £11,962 ; Sir Geoffrey Palmer, £74,402 ; Cardinal Manning, £553.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD'S "MISSION" TO THE EAST.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD is reported to have given to a reporter of the "San Francisco Examiner," through which town he recently passed, the following account of the object he hoped to achieve by his present visit to India :—"I am bound there on a most curious and interesting mission," said Sir Edwin, "one I doubt not which will change the current of Bhuddistic belief, and cause the thoughts of hundreds and thousands of Bhuddist followers to be turned into a new channel. My mission is to endeavour to arrange for amicable transfer of the great central temple of the Bhuddist faith from the hands of the Brahmins, now holding it, to the care of a commission, drawn from all the chief Bhuddist countries in Asia. At Bhudda Gyai, near Patna, is the place where Prince Siddartha, founder of Bhuddism, attained knowledge under the Bhudi tree. On that site King Asoka, 300 B.C., founded a commemoratory temple, which is the centre of Bhuddism, as Mecca and Jerusalem are of Christianity, the goal of 400,000,000 inhabiting Siam, Burma, Thibet, Ceylon, China, Japan, &c. But these holy precincts, being in Bengal, have fallen into the hands of the Shiraite Brahmins, and some time ago I suggested to the Bhuddists that they ought to receive the guardianship of them. The idea has spread like wildfire throughout Asia, and I have received a request to communicate with Her Majesty's Government on the subject. Lord Cross and Lord Lansdowne have shown themselves well disposed to the transfer, if it can be arranged without causing the slightest ill-will or offence to those concerned. That it is which takes me again to the East, and I have every hope of success."

LEVEE AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

THE first Levee of the season was held on May 5th at St. James's Palace, when, as the Prince of Wales is desirous of continuing in retirement from State functions, the Duke of Edinburgh acted as the Queen's representative, assisted by the Duke of Connaught. The naval service was unusually well represented, and a fair number of military officers attended. There were over 220 presentations, including—

Col. J. C. Ardagh, C.B., C.I.E., R.E. ; Sir John Bray, K.C.M.G. ; Mr. J. W. Carrington, C.M.G. ; Sir G. W. R. Campbell, K.C.M.G. ; Maj -Gen. Sir F. De Winton, K.C.M.G., C.B. R.A. ; Sir William Farmer ; Mr. Edward Fairfield, C M G. ; Sir Malcolm Fraser, K C M G. ; Lt.-Gen. Sir R Gipps, K. C. B. ; Lt. F. D. Grant, 6th Punjab Infantry ; Sawbwa Saw Chye ; Mr. Moti Lal Kaistha ; Lala Prabb Dial ; Mahmood-ul Hug ; Syed Khelafat Hussain ; Capt. Henry C. Kane, C. B., R. N. ; Rear-Admiral Lord Walter Kerr ; Rear-Admiral Sir, C. G F Knowles ; Rear-Admiral Sir R D King ; Capt H F Loch, 1st Bengal Infantry ; Lt-Col E B M'Innis, C M C ; Mr James Munro ; Maj-Genl Lord Methuen, G C B, C M G. ; Mr. W B Perceval ; Mr. Davi, Powell ; Sir G Baden-Powell, K C M G. ; M P. ; Mr. P Ramanathan. C M G. ; Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon, K C B. ; V C. ; Mr. M B Seager ; Maj and Brevet Lt-Col. A B Shakespear, R M A. ; Dr. W Schlich, C I E. ; Admiral Sir G Watson, K C B. ; Mr Clifford Wigram.

MR. HUME AND THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, writing to the *Times* of May 2, says : Mr. Hume has no doubt persuaded himself that his sole object in writing the letter, extracts from which I read in the House of Commons, was to put pressure upon the members of the Indian National Congress to be more energetic and earnest in demanding "constitutional reforms." But I cannot acquit him of deliberate malice and treachery to the State, when he unfolds to the people of India a carefully thought-out plan by means of which, if the demands of the Congress are not conceded, a general rebellion may be organised, and every vestige of English rule in India swept out of existence. His conduct is precisely analogous to that of the Clan-na-Gael politicians who urge Irishmen, if they cannot get redress for their grievances in a constitutional way, to blow up public buildings in London with dynamite, and to assassinate English statesmen. Nay, Mr. Hume's guilt is greater than theirs, for he has been a confidential servant of the Crown in India, and still, I believe, draws a pension from the State.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MAY 3.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Sec-Lieut A C de Carteret resigns his commission.

4th Dragoon Guards—Lieut M McNeill, from 4th Hussars, to be Capt., in succession to Maj. R. Le M. Willoughby, Adjt. of Yeomanry Cavalry.

5th Lancers—Capt. A. W. Daniel is seconded for service as an Adjt of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Cavalry Depot—Lieut-Col and Col the Hon W J Stewart, from Assistant-Commandant and Supt of the Riding Establishment, to be Commandant, and is granted the substantive rank of Col in the Army, vice Col J C Russell, half-pay, whose period of service in that appointment has expired ; Lieut-Col and Col G M Onslow, from half-pay, to be Assistant-Commandant and Supt of the Riding Establishment, vice Col the Hon W J Stewart.

Royal Engineers—Lieut-Col J Matheson, Assist Ins-Genl of Fortifications at Headquarters, to be Lieut-Col, vice J Farquharson, placed on half pay.

Coast Battalion—Capt F Attwood retires on retired pay.

Scots Guards—Capt N J Menzies retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform ; Surg-Capt H R O Cross, from the Grenadier Guards, to be Surg-Maj, in succession to Brig-Surgn Lieut-Col A B R Myers, retired.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Worcestershire Regiment—Lieut G R Cassels is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regiment—Capt E V Bellers is seconded for service as Adjt of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps. The promotion to the rank of Capt of the undermentioned Lieuts are antedated as follows :—E W M Norie, to Oct 22, 1891, vice G W W Savile, seconded ; J E D Ward, to Nov 10, 1891, vice R W Graham, seconded ; E W R Stevenson Adjt, to Nov 10, 1891, to complete establishment ; A F Randolph, to Dec 17, 1891, in succession to Maj C B D Michel, Adjt of Volunteers. The promotion to the rank of Lieut vice E W M Norie, of Sec-Lieut H G W Chandler is antedated to Oct 22, 1891.

The Manchester Regiment.—Lieut O G Gunning is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second-Lieuts are cancelled, those officers having been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps with anterior dates :—A Mears, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt), and P E Ricketts, the Devonshire Regt.

The undermentioned Deputy Assist-Commissaries of the Bengal Establishment are granted the hon rank of Lieut :—H Stenson, E White, T Reynold, R S Wildey, W Scott, and T Hindle.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 22nd May, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	...	..	..
Teheran	22	9	25 a.m.	..	18
Suez	22	2	50 p.m.	..	19

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 22nd May, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	23	..	4
" Kurrachee	..	20	..	1
" Madras	..	13	..	1

SIR M. MONIER-WILLIAMS has issued an appeal for a further sum of £4,000 for the extension of the Indian Institute at Oxford, so as to complete the original architectural design of Mr. Basil Champneys, as well as to provide a large lecture-room and additional accommodation for the library.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. MACCALL, Bengal Infantry General List, and Squadron Commander, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, has permission to retire from the service on July 21st next.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR :—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
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"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
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